

Millions Refuse to Accept Eisenhower 'No' to Clemency

By MILTON HOWARD

A HORRIFIED WORLD which heard with unbelieving ears the brutal accents of President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was determined not to bow down to this savage act.

As Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who originated the anti-Semitic myth that the Rosenbergs had caused the Korean War, prepared to set a new execution date on Feb. 16 the millions all over the earth who urged clemency were resolved to make new pleas to the President.

It was expected that a veritable deluge of messages would go to the White House from every state in the Union and from all parts of the world protesting Eisenhower's decision. In Western Europe, leading public figures from every social class and political opinion had pleaded with President Truman and with Eisenhower to commute

(Continued on Page 13)

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AFL Paper Raps Formosa Policy

READING, Penna.

A LABOR PAPER here warns that Eisenhower's Formosa policy "moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. The paper is The New Era, an official spokesman for the Berks County AFL Central Labor Union and for Rep. George Rhodes (D-Pa.), formerly president of the CLU for 22 years. The editorial on Feb. 5 said:

"Our allies abroad have reason to fear this latest action which obviously moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. Certainly Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa are inadequate to wage a full-scale invasion of Chinese mainland and only American men

and arms are capable of doing the job. . . .

"Eisenhower may truly want to avert war, but his entire background is that of a military tactician. He thinks military. He acts militarily. And the military mind is applied to every phase of international diplomacy.

"As long as the American people are given the facts and the truth, the brake of public opinion may halt a headlong rush into war. But the distortion of reasons for withdrawing the Seventh Fleet is definitely a step in the wrong direction. Formosans must be as surprised as the rest of us, now that they know the Seventh Fleet was protecting the Red Chinese!"

Lucas' Time Bomb for Labor

An Editorial

Hearings on changes in the Taft-Hartley Law no sooner were opened than the marionettes of the National Association of Manufacturers sounded their keynote: they want drastic changes to turn the law into an even more vicious anti-labor weapon than it proved to be in its five-year history.

The first witness, before the House committee, Rep. Wingate H. Lucas of Texas, called for passage of his bill that would bar industry-wide bargaining or strikes, and atomize collective bargaining into separate local contracts, thus providing a field day to employers to pit one group of their workers against another.

Rep. Lucas' testimony should serve as an awakener for much of our labor movement. Some labor leaders have been charmed into believing that Senator Taft's string of piddling amendments designed to "improve" or slightly to worsen the law, is all there is on the agenda. It should be evident that the enemies of labor are not in a mood for small bargaining to keep the status quo.

There is far more in store than what Senator Taft has revealed. The NAM's forces, fully aware that the 1954 congressional election can reverse the political trend, will not mark time on putting through their most cherished objective—a ban on industry-wide bargaining.

It is evidently recognition of this important fact that groups

ed Rep. Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, elected by miners' votes, to sponsor a bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and restore the old Wagner Act. Nor can it be overlooked that this issue, if it is once more to mobilize labor at the polls, must not be shelved or compromised.

While reaction is moving with vigor, labor's forces are hardly displaying the united strength and the spirit of urgency necessary to meet the threat. The decision of the AFL and CIO to confine their efforts to a few amendments designed only to blunt the T-H weapon, is viewed by labor's enemies as a basic retreat.

But the AFL and CIO are not even getting together for a joint program of amendments and a united struggle for them. And they overlook the fact that a half-hearted, defeatist what's-the-use line in this struggle is bound to encourage the Tafts and Lucases to drive on for the whole hog and win.

There need be no contradiction in the fight for the Byrd bill and for some immediate pro-labor amendments. A fight for the former will also mobilize sentiment for possible partial success. But neither objective will have the ghost of a chance if the current hearings are not accompanied by an active campaign in every shop and local, in every CIO-PAC and AFL-ILPE group, which every congressman and Senator will feel.

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

Who Arranged for Her Mother's Visit?

Ethel Rejects New 'Lie or Else' Trick

WHO SENT Ethel Rosenberg's mother to Sing Sing Prison to try to get Ethel to "confess" to a government-made lie so that she might escape the electric chair?

The terrible story is revealed by Ethel herself in a letter sent out Jan. 21 and made available to the press last week.

IN HER LETTER, Ethel writes:

"This is to let you know my mother was here on Monday. . . .

"Now brace yourself for a shock. The fact is, I am still in a state of stupefaction over its bold-faced immorality.

"At one point, while stating the emotional factors she could employ in speaking to Davy (her brother, David Greenglass whose unsupported testimony put her and her husband, Julius into the death house—M.H.), I pointed out to her that whatever unfounded fear of reprisal he might be harboring, it was my life that was in peril not his.

"And further, if I while awaiting electrocution was not afraid to continue to assert my innocence and give the lie to his story, why couldn't he, in a far more advantageous position, be man enough to own up, at long last, to this lie, and help save my life instead of letting it be forfeited to save his face!

"Our conversation follows, and I give it verbatim:

"Said she 'So what would have been so terrible if you had backed up his story? I guess my mouth kind of fell open.

"What," I replied, "and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name, and my husband's, and children's to be blackened to protect him? What, and go along with a story that I knew to be untrue, where it involved my husband and me? Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight, just what are you driving at?"

"Believe it or not, she answered 'Yes, you get me straight; I mean even it was a lie, all right, so it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here? No, if you had agreed that what Davy said was so, even it wasn't, you wouldn't have got this!'

"I protested, shocked as I could be, 'But, Ma, would you have had me willingly commit perjury?"

"She shrugged her shoulders indifferently and maintained doggedly, 'You wouldn't be here!'

THIS AMAZING SCENE is not the first occasion when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—against whom there is not one shred of real evidence—felt the pressure to make a deal, to "confess" and "finger" other victims if they want to live.

Labor Girds for Fight On T-H Changes

By BERNARD BURTON

THE TOP BODIES of the AFL and CIO prepared last week to counter a series of new anti-union amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, most of them sponsored by Mr. Republican himself, Sen. Robert Alfonso Taft. The AFL Executive Council, which met in Miami, Fla., and the CIO Executive Board, which met in Washington, on amendments of their own to present to Congressional hearings.

No joint AFL-CIO action on T-H was indicated but reports of union amendments showed a great similarity between the programs of

both organizations. The attitude to Taft's amendments was summed up in this statement by the CIO Board: "For each mincing step forward, they take a stride backward. Petty liberalizations, are coupled with new anti-union restrictions."

Both top committees also indicated the widespread uneasiness in labor's ranks over the economic program outlined in Eisenhower's State of the Union message, with the AFL warning that "labor considers (it) loaded with potential danger." The CIO stated the message "caused us considerable concern" and warned that Eisenhower's "approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people."

AFL to Step Up Political Action

MIAMI, Fla.

THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council resolved to launch a stepped-up political action drive with the immediate aim of electing friends of labor to Congress in 1954. The administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE), the AFL's political arm, voted to being an immediate campaign for political contributions at the rate of \$1 per year per member, to create a women's division of LLPE and to keep a close check on voting records of Congressmen.

James L. McDevitt, LLPE director, said that the women's vote went to Eisenhower in the last elections. He declared this indicated the need for intensified political activity among women. He failed to note, however, that the large vote for Eisenhower was due to his demagogic peace promises. Neither McDevitt nor any other top AFL leader drew the logical conclusion that greater political support could be rallied by fighting for such peace issues as an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The AFL leadership also noted with alarm the continued drop in prices paid to farmers while they are forced to pay high prices for manufactured products. The drop in farm prices, the AFL pointed out, was not reflected in consumer prices. It pointed to this as a grave danger sign on the economic horizon.

THE TWO TOP GROUPS did not see eye to eye on the ending of wage and price controls, although both expressed fears of future price gouges at the expense of the workers. The AFL Council had opposed the end of controls, (Continued on Page 13)

Labor Backs Bill To Restore NLRA

By HARRY RAYMOND
The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.

THE FIGHT for repeal of the slave-labor Taft-Hartley Act got under way last week in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Labor union forces began rallying in support of the youthful Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), who told the committee Wednesday that "most of the sixteen and three-quarter million men and women included in union membership throughout the United States" are in "opposition to the Taft-Hartley law."

Rep. Byrd appeared before the committee in support of his bill (H.R. 115), which if adopted would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and replace it with a labor relations law modeled after the old (Continued on Page 13)



Tugs tied at docks during the New York Strike.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Mills Ask New Textile Pay Cut
- Speedup Takes Toll in Blood

NEW ENGLAND COTTON and rayon manufacturers, turned down the CIO union's demand for restoration of last year's 8 1/2 cent hourly cut, are demanding another slash of from 7 to 10 cents an hour. That was what the Fall River group of millowners told the union at the opening conference. Negotiations with near-by Bedford mill-owners were stalled as the splitting AFL's textile union filed for an election. The balloting will take place Feb. 17. Contract deadline is March 15.

The AFL's textile union has been far too successful in its raids for the CIO union's comfort. The latest AFL victory was at three Duplan Corp. plants in the Wilkes - Barse area by a vote of 823 to 658. Hitherto its gains have been mainly in the South.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, largest system in the southeast, faces a strike as maintenance of way employees began taking a ballot for a walkout to fight the company's ruthless speedup and job-elimination policy.

Striking members of six railroad unions on the Chicago Great Western continued in their

third week with ranks solid. The company turned down a plan of the Mediation Board to discuss the settlement of 600 grievances.

LONGSTANDING GRIEVANCES and speedup forced 3,000 workers of Ford's Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., to strike. . . . The Hudson plant was down three days over grievances when the general office of the UAW-CIO ordered a return to work. . . . Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles, voted 1,247 to ask authorization to strike the Maywood plant over unsettled grievances.

MORE THAN 1,000 JOBS will go down the drain in Trenton when General Electric moves its plant to Louisville. The workers are members of the UE. . . . The IUE-CIO has a similar situation in Newark with the closing of the National Union Radio Corp. employing 850. Speedup and modernization are closing down old furnaces in the Pittsburgh area—six open-hearths in the U. S. Steel's Vandergrift plant and about half of the furnaces in Duquesne to shut down. The work goes to the new plants in other areas constructed by U. S. Steel mainly with government finances and tax writeoffs.

THE HIGH COST of profits and speedup to the working class in blood and lives was pointed up in a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that in 1952 there were approximately 2,031,000 injuries in industry—hardly a drop from the high 1951 level. There were 15,000 deaths; 84,000 injuries resulted in permanent disability with 1,500 no longer able to work for their livelihood.

THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING workers served wage demands for a 15 cents hourly raise on the industry's employers with March 15 set as the deadline. Charles W. Ervin, the ACW's representative in Washington for many years a Socialist journalist, died at the age of 87. He has been political writer of the ACW's Advance for some 20 years.

Pay Hike Ends Tugboat Tieup

SETTLEMENT of the strike of 3,500 New York harbor craft workers last week restored normal movement to the nation's largest harbor. The final agreement gave the strikers a 17-cent hourly wage hike and other improvements in their contract.

Negotiations between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, were completed Tuesday after being temporarily snagged by the question of minimum tug crews. That issue was finally submitted to arbitration.

When the strike began on Feb. 1, the union set its wage demand at 25 cents. The companies' final pre-strike offer was 8 1/2 cents. The compromise was worked out through direct union-company talks, as Federal mediators had been asked to stay out of the talks.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," SAY THE PICKET SIGNS

Will AFL Put Teeth in Its Cleanup Order to the ILA?

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEW YORK, N.Y.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," read one of the crudely-lettered signs carried by picketing longshoremen outside the 14th St. building where "King" Joe Ryan has his offices. That sign has been haunting the "King" for some days. The pickets have returned on occasions.

Meanwhile, the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the International Longshoremen's Association is getting closer. But the "King" is still pondering.

The decision is not entirely up to him. He is "King" lifetime president of the ILA—but beneath him is the collection of mobsters in whose behalf he has ruled. They who milk the waterfront through their assorted rackets and shakedown operations are not ready to step down because the AFL asks them to.

Far from taking the steps to clean up and end the shape-up as they were directed to do, the "King" and his council are holding discussions in dark corners on what they can do to preserve another lease of life for their lucrative reign. One indication of the sort of thinking that is going on in Ryan's mind is the "King's" recent move to Miami, where

the AFL met, that Federation's heads are ready to hand the waterfront to a new union or an organizing body under the auspices of the AFL's maritime division to challenge the ILA, if Ryan's gang won't abdicate. Apparently the AFL leaders received word that the hoodlums aren't ready to leave the field.

Whether the AFL's leaders will eventually accept some deal with Ryan, or whether some personalities in the ILA less identified with the dirt blossoms forth as the gladiators against racketeering, the AFL's plainly-worded decision will be hard to duck. In fact, this writer is not aware of a single case in the AFL's history when its leadership reversed itself so completely on an issue—especially where it involved a struggle with the left.

For 20 years there has been a ceaseless battle on the waterfront between Ryan and the rank and file forces—the latter demanding a cleanup of hoodlums, a replacement of the shape-up by a regular and non-discriminatory form of hiring, like a rotary list, and democracy in the union. The rank and file forces won in the west but in the east Ryan's heads held on. . . .

But life has caught up with the 15 old men on the AFL's Council. No longer able to duck responsibility for the stench in the ILA, the Council did an about face and sent an ultimatum to the ILA which embodies in all essentials the rank and file program they have denounced for 20 years.

This is not to suggest, of course, that even the authors of the AFL Council's letter mean every word in it. But this is what it does say:

• The ILA is directed to "immediately" clean up "all semblance of crime, dishonesty and racketeering" with April 30 as the deadline, on pain of suspension or loss of the AFL charter.

• Any officers or appointed representatives, who have a criminal record, or accept "gifts and bribes from employers" must be removed immediately.

• The racket-breeding shape-up system of hiring must be "immediately" supplanted by a "system of regular employment and legitimate hiring methods."

• "Democratic procedures" must be put into operation in the ILA so members can elect "true and capable trade union leaders."

• The Council expressed a hope that law enforcement agencies would

exposed bribe and gift takers (which obviously includes admitted gift-taker Ryan).

• The Council categorically charged the ILA with failure to protect the longshoremen "from exploitation and oppression by employers as well as thugs."

It's a far-reaching program for the waterfront, at least in words. Undoubtedly one of the important influences in the AFL Council's action was the indicated trend towards a "solution" of the waterfront situation. On the one hand, the shipowners sought to take advantage of the discredit heaped upon the racket-infested union to suggest, as they did before the Crime Commission, a hiring system that would be entirely dominated by the employers.

On the other hand, was the proposal of the Port Authority, and

received very warmly by the commission, that longshoremen be required to register and carry licenses issued by the state license bureau; that instead of shaping up at the piers, the dockers gather in designated labor exchanges, to be picked up by hiring bosses as they see fit; that the whole set-up (which would leave little more authority for the union than collect dues) be under the direction of a Port Authority Labor Relations director who would have authority to give or take away a license and judge whether the men are up to the required "moral" standards to rate a license.

Thus the handmaiden of racketeering is to be a state operated set-up on the waterfront—something abhorrent to the leaders of the AFL and most certainly to workers.

POINT OF ORDER!

SURPRISING

By Alan Max

Hollywood is spending a lot of money on tri-dimensional movies. Surprising when you consider the efforts that the producers and the Un-American Committee have made to destroy movies of all depths and widths.



Win With Ike!
Stop the
Slaughter of
OUR BOYS IN KOREA!

PROMISES U.S. Losses In Korea 129,424

...FACTS

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Announced U.S. battle casualties in Korea have reached 129,424, an increase of 271 since last week. The Defense Department's weekly summary based on notifications to families through last Friday reported:

	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	U.S. Marine Corps	U.S. Air Force	Total
Killed in Action	68	25	25	25	143
Wounded	754	151	151	151	1,157
Missing	211	211	211	211	844
Total	823	387	387	387	1,584
Battle Deaths*	53	22	22	22	127
Current Missing†	6,500				6,500

*Includes killed in action, 2,183 battle deaths reported and 219 dead, originally reported missing.

†After deducting from gross total 1,300 returned, 2,100 known captured and 219 known dead.

FOLLOWING is a breakdown of the casualties by services:

Source: War Dept.

NOTE: REPUBLICAN BY KEYES BEECH
Daily News Foreign Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The stage has been set to widen the war against Red China from the narrow Korean peninsula to the China coast itself.

That seems to be a logical interpretation of President Eisenhower's decision that U.S. naval forces shall no longer be limited to the Korean peninsula. Chiang has a ghost of a chance.

Stop Eisenhower!

THREE MONTHS AGO, this, leaflet (above, left) was used in Chicago with great effect by the Eisenhower campaign. It marked what was perhaps the turning point in the election. Eisenhower promised peace in Korea. And people believed him!

But the Korean death toll mounts. And the plan now is to widen the war, to use the discredited Chiang Kai-shek in a dangerous game which could quickly bring on world war. The Eisenhower betrayal — which comes as no great surprise to readers of our paper — has now created alarm among millions of Americans!

Many are ready to join with us in demanding a stop to this insane gamble with lives for the sake of the profits of GM-duPont and the other big corporations.

Auto Workers Fight Back Against Big 3, Gov't Attack

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Over a million auto workers have already suffered from the Eisenhower-millionaire regime. As the Wall Street stock market went up the day after elections, so management attacks on working conditions reached new heights. The Eisenhower announcement that the Wall Street government will continue issuing its old cost of living index for another six months showed the degree to which C. E. Wilson and his GM allies in the Eisenhower cabinet call the shots.

The issue of continuing the old index for six more months is of immediate concern to the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler). The CIO Auto Workers Union, speaking for one million workers affected by the five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze, speedup contracts, wants to make certain "economic adjustments" and has been trying to talk to the Big Three about that for months.

The UAW has set March 1 as a deadline and says no contract exists after that as the old index is defunct, and cannot be revived in any acceptable way.

The six more months Eisenhower hopes to grant the corporation would mean six more months without paying increased wages, \$1.45 a month maximum, pension at the General Motors Trans-

five-cent raise in June instead of four.

It also would mean time to strengthen the union-busting Taft-Hartley Act for GM's C. E. Wilson to use against the unions.

It would mean time for the witchhunting government committees to seek to split labor's ranks through red-baiting.

And it could mean big layoffs by that time as the war economy cuts the people's purchasing power down and down. It could also mean the auto corporations would have all the 1953 models off the line and, with showrooms and lots filled, cause a mass lockout of the workers and hope in that way to deliver a body blow against the union.

Here is how some local unions are reacting:

GM Transmission

PLYMOUTH CIO Auto Workers Union members, working here at the General Motors Trans-

mission plant a strike vote is scheduled and is expected to be overwhelming. About 3,000 workers are involved at both places.

The GM company officials arrogantly tell the union bargaining committee that the answer is "No on settling scores of grievances."

Issues the company refuses to discuss are:

- 1—Refusal to negotiate on safety glass rule.
- 2—Delays in grievance procedure.
- 3—Negotiations stymied on Kaiser-Frazer rates.
- 4—Attacks on Committeemen—"Out to Get Them."
- 5—Refusal to give special meetings on Seniority Agreement and Par. 63B.
- 6—Equalization on overtime work.
- 7—Removal of gloves from employees working on non-hazardous jobs.

jobs and working them on higher rated jobs.

9—Refusal to negotiate job description.

10—Promise to keep department clean—promises not kept.

11—Speeding up jobs (worker got his hands mutilated some time ago because of this).

12—Delays in paying back pay claims on settled grievances.

13—Simon Legree tactics used on new employees.

14—Last minute notices for overtime work.

15—Management deliberately changing agreed-to practices on grievance procedure to suit its own purpose.

In a leaflet the shop committee told the workers before the strike vote:

"The above listed issues have been brought up continually to management's attention by your shop committee and all they got was promises. We are fed up on promises, now we want action and we find that the only way we can get action is by using our only effective weapon and that is strike action."

This local recently sent a letter to the International UAW Executive Board pledging all out support to any action the leadership would take to win the demands now being negotiated with the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler).

Lincoln

WAYNE. — Some 3,000 UAW Ford Lincoln workers are still striking in an effort to get Henry Ford to sit down and settle scores of grievances and roll back speedup.

This is a new plant, built at government expense. Ford moved the Lincoln job here from his Livonia plant in Detroit. The workers have to put out several dollars a week in extra transportation to get here. It costs seventy cents a day and if you make the trip six days a week it's \$4.20 off your paycheck.

At the old Ford plant on Livonia production was 22 cars an hour on the 1952 Lincoln. On the 1953 Lincoln, production has been jacked up to 44 an hour with health conditions existing in metal finishing and wet sanding jobs.

Allan Scores Move to Bar Him From Ballot

DETROIT.—William Allan last week denounced efforts to bar him from the Feb. 16 primary ballot.

A rival candidate for Common Council, Joseph G. O'Connor, has demanded that Allan be removed from his No. 77 spot on Monday's ballot, according to a WWJ newscast on Jan. 31, 6 p.m.

Allan has asked WWJ for an opportunity to purchase 15 minutes radio time to give a suitable reply. He has also asked the station on any 6 p.m. broadcast before Feb. 16 to correct glaring inaccuracies in its report.

The AP dispatch cited claimed Allan was unavailable for comment, whereas he had been in The Michigan Worker office all that day. It said he had in the past refused to say anything about his political affiliations, whereas he is proudly and openly a Communist. It said O'Connor claimed Allan was ineligible to run for office under the Trucks Act, whereas application of that act is forbidden by injunction, and Allan denies that its vague definition of a "Communist" as one who advocates violent overthrow of the government applies to him in any sense. Allan pointed out that federal statutes expressly say that membership in the Communist Party is in itself no crime.

O'Connor further based his demand that Allan be removed from the ballot on the assertion that Allan has been repeatedly cited by the House Un-American Committee as a Communist.

In a press release pointedly ignored by the big-business press, Allan charged that certain candidates may seek to remove him from the Feb. 16 ballot "in an effort to cover up their lack of a program that is needed by the people of Detroit."

Allan's own program calls for the following:

- DSR—permanent dime fare; better service.
- HOUSING—Fifty thousand low-cost, non-segregated units.
- FEPC—A city ordinance with teeth in it.

• THOUGHT CONTROL—Abolition of so-called "loyalty" oaths and investigation committee.

• RENT AND PRICE CONTROL—Return of these to the city, regardless of federal action.

• POLICE—An end to brutality which is aimed chiefly at Negro Detroiters.

• TAXES—Higher assessments on the rich property-owners; stop soaking the poor.

• PEACE—For a Council resolution memorializing Congress and the President for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Working class voters going to the polls this Monday, Feb. 16, will want to remember the words of the Allan-for-Council Campaign Committee, distributed in 50,000 campaign tabloids:

"He filed so that the voters of Detroit would have a chance to fight back—through their votes—against the victory-drunk Republican (millionaire) Party and their actions which run directly athwart the workers' and people's interests."

Whitewash of Child Killing Faces Test

PONTIAC.—The Pontiac Chapter of the NAACP will seek judicial review of the coroner's verdict which found "justification" for the police killing here on Jan. 10 of James Douglas Brown, 9-year-old Negro lad.

Attorney Milton Henry, chapter president, will seek a definition of what constitutes "justification" in the Oakland County courts, and if necessary will carry the matter to the State Supreme Court.

The 93-pound, four-foot-nine youngster was killed when he ignored police orders to halt and fled. Police claimed he appeared to be a man, and that he was suspected of a minor felony.

FIGHT CONNECTICUT WITCHHUNTS

Ask More Housing, Not 'Loyalty Oaths'

HARTFORD
THE CONNECTICUT Communist Party caused a stir at the state capitol last week when it attacked two witchhunting bills at a public hearing of the legislature's Judiciary Committee.

One bill would prevent foreign born and "subversives" from occupying low-income public housing projects, another provides for dismissal within ten days of any public employe who exercises his rights under the Fifth Amendment by refusing to testify before "any legally constituted investigating authority."

APPEARING for the Connecticut Party, Robert C. Ekins, public relations secretary, attacked the foreign born provisions of the housing bill pointing to the great contributions of non-citizens to the wealth and welfare of our country.

"To exclude from residence on the basis of non-citizenship is like taking a man's labor and taxes and forbidding his enjoyment of the fruits thereof," stated Ekins, adding that the bill ran counter to the Connecticut state constitution which prohibits the exclusion of any group from the benefits of public emoluments or privileges.

In a verbal tilt with the author of the bill, Ekins declared, "If Senator Foley is so concerned about what he calls '100 percent citizens lined up on the sidewalks freezing to death' because non-citizens occupy public housing, then why doesn't the Senator come out in support of more public housing which is so desperately needed?"

POINTING up the growth of witchhunting in the state, Ekins continued, "This bill would single out tenants for eviction or exclusion because of their personal

convictions or their affiliation to organizations designated as 'subversive' by the one individual in the nation who now has that arbitrary power."

Showing how the threats inherent in the bill would be used to 'intimidate and stifle tenants' movements he declared the provisions of the bill "would be levelled against any tenant or group of tenants overtly opposed to segregation or the lily-white policy in force in many public housing units."

"This bill," he concluded, "points the way toward a police-state situation where only the orthodox and the fearful would find shelter in public housing."

TURNING HIS FIRE on the bill to prevent public employees from refusing to testify before witchhunting committees, the Connecticut Party spokesman said, "Here it is not 'loyalty' but 'orthodoxy' that is being required by an act of law. All dissenters must be punished by loss of their jobs. Those who refuse to inform on the opinions of others would also lose their jobs."

Jersey CIO Hits Dismissal of Rackets Prober

NEWARK, N.J.

The New Jersey CIO Council has condemned the dismissal of Nelson Stamler as deputy attorney general in charge of an investigation into Bergen County crime and rackets.

Declaring it was "shocked and disgusted," the CIO body said the dismissal was a "vicious attempt to throttle the gambling and corruption investigation" in Bergen County.

Boathooks are used to fish for the bodies of dead cattle that can be seen floating in the floodwaters near Stenbergen, Holland. In photo (bottom), the grim task of burying relatives is done at the spot where the bodies are found. More than 450,000 acres were covered by water in Europe's worst floods.

Steelworkers Shut Down J & L Aliquippa Tube Mill

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—The seamless tube mill of the huge Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. plant was closed down last week by a walkout of 136 shipping department employees. About a third of the workers in that mill were idled as a result. The rank and file strike followed

the 500 employees of the florescent craft Corp. plant here in a demand lamp division over a job-posting for a 14-cent-an-hour raise. The dispute. The corporation had ignored union contract provisions regarding job-posting procedure. The 1,500 workers are represented by the CIO Electrical Workers, Local 626.

WOMEN STRIKE

SOME 137 WORKERS, most of them women, struck the Paper-makes gift wrappings.

KING COAL

RABBITS LIVES PROTECTED

"THE COMMONWEALTH is paying out four times more money to protect rabbits, deer and other game in Pennsylvania than is being expended to protect human lives through the Department of Mines."

Statement by United Mineworkers' delegation to Gov. Fine, opposing recommendations by his Chesterman "Little Hooverville" Committee to abolish the State Department of Mines, and do away with ten state-owned hospitals in the coal fields.

The Chesterman report was also blasted by the newly appointed Secretary of Mines, William J. Clements as inaccurate and misleading; "I place a tag on the lives of our miners."

THE RELIANCE mine of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., employing 250 men near Pottsville is closing Feb. 14. It was the third mine the company has ordered closed recently. The other shutdowns affected 850 men.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Newly installed officers of the Shenandoah Central Labor Union were instructed at a recent meeting to arrange conferences between United Mineworkers officials and Congressman Ivor Fenton to consider growing unemployment among anthracite miners.

SENIORITY: The 300 miners of the Pittsburgh Coal Co's Mount Mine No. 4, at Hill Station



near Pittsburgh, struck Jan. 30 over the layoff of 21 men. The United Mine Workers local charged the company ignored the union seniority rules in the discharges.

SAVED. A Dunmore miner, buried up to his neck in coal and a rescuer were brought to the surface recently after volunteers worked frantically for an hour and a half.

NLRB Bars New Polls in Plants With 5-Yr. Pacts

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Labor Relations Board ruled today that union representation elections cannot be held in auto plants under five-year contracts. The ruling threw out petitions for elections filed by various unions which asked for NLRB elections against unions now holding the five-year contracts. Most of these contracts are held by the CIO United Auto Workers.

The NLRB said it based its ruling on the need for "stability of labor relations."

STEELWORKERS STRIKE IN ERIE

ERIE, Pa.—The local plant of the Bucyrus-Erie Co. was closed on Feb. 5 by a rank and file strike of its 350 foundry workers over piece-work rates. The 750 other employees refused to cross picket lines established by the foundry men. International representative Lew Jenkins, of the CIO United Steelworkers, termed the walkout a "wildcat" but the workers refused to return to their jobs until the company offers a "satisfactory guarantee" on meetings demands.

HOMESTEAD STRIKE

THE FLAME-CUTTING department of the Homestead U. S. Steel plant was tied up by a two-day rank and file walkout the beginning of the month. The 48 workers involved returned to work on the company's agreement to arbitrate.

OIL WORKERS STRIKE

STRIKING OIL WORKERS at the Daugherty Refining Co. plant at Petrolia, Butler County, struck Feb. 1 for a general eight-cent hike in wages. They rejected a "package" offer which included a five-cent over-the-board raise. The 315 workers involved are represented by District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

STRIKE FAIRMONT PLANT

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—The Westinghouse Electric plant here was closed Feb. 8 by a strike of



THREE CHILDREN DIED in the icy waters of a sand-pit pond when they slipped off a floating plank on which they had been playing at Elmont, N. Y. At top, Vincent Ruggiero, 11, sobs out to grief-stricken mother the story of the tragedy which befell his brother, Ronald, 6, and two playmates, Robert Helenik, 11, and sister Pamela, 8, whose mother is at right. Below, a fireman works over the body of Pamela (foreground).

Millions Refuse to Accept Eisenhower 'No' to Clemency

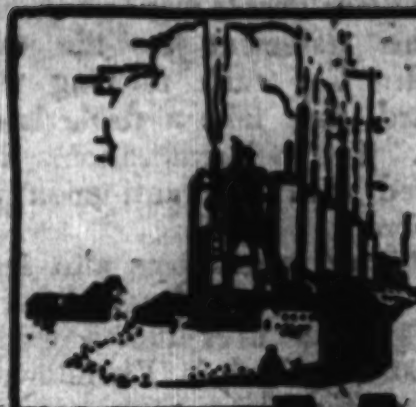
By MILTON HOWARD

A HORRIFIED WORLD which heard with unbelieving ears the brutal accents of President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was determined not to bow down to this savage act.

As Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who originated the anti-Semitic myth that the Rosenbergs had caused the Korean War, prepared to set a new execution date on Feb. 16 the millions all over the earth who urged clemency were resolved to make new pleas to the President.

It was expected that a veritable deluge of messages would go to the White House from every state in the Union and from all parts of the world protesting Eisenhower's decision. In Western Europe, leading public figures from every social class and political opinion had pleaded with President Truman and with Eisenhower to commute

(Continued on Page 13)



Michigan
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The Worker

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AFL Paper Raps Formosa Policy

READING, Penna.

A LABOR PAPER here warns that Eisenhower's Formosa policy "moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. The paper is The New Era, unofficial spokesman for the Berks County AFL Central Labor Union and for Rep. George Rhodes (D-Pa.), formerly president of the CLU for 22 years. The editorial on Feb. 5 said:

"Our allies abroad have reason to fear this latest action which obviously moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. Certainly Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa are inadequate to wage a full-scale invasion of Chinese mainland and only American men

and arms are capable of doing the job. . . .

"Eisenhower may truly want to avert war, but his entire background is that of a military tactician. He thinks militarily. He acts militarily. And the military mind is applied to every phase of international diplomacy.

"As long as the American people are given the facts and the truth, the brake of public opinion may halt a headlong rush into war. But the distortion of reasons for withdrawing the Seventh Fleet is definitely a step in the wrong direction. Formosans must be as surprised as the rest of us, now that they know the Seventh Fleet was protecting the Red Chinese!"

Lucas' Time Bomb for Labor

An Editorial

Hearings on changes in the Taft-Hartley Law no sooner were opened than the marionettes of the National Association of Manufacturers sounded their keynote: they want drastic changes to turn the law into an even more vicious anti-labor weapon than it proved to be in its five-year history.

The first witness, before the House committee, Rep. Wingate H. Lucas of Texas, called for passage of his bill that would bar industry-wide bargaining or strikes, and atomize collective bargaining into separate local contracts, thus providing a field day to employers to pit one group of their workers against another.

Rep. Lucas' testimony should serve as an awakener for much of our labor movement. Some labor leaders have been charmed into believing that Senator Taft's string of piddling amendments designed to "improve" or slightly to worsen the law, is all there is on the agenda. It should be evident that the enemies of labor are not in a mood for small bargaining to keep the status quo.

There is far more in store than what Senator Taft has revealed. The NAM's forces, fully aware that the 1954 congressional election can reverse the political trend, will not mark time on putting through their most cherished objective—a ban on industry-wide bargaining.

It is a deadly recognition of this important fact that prompt

ed Rep. Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, elected by miners' votes, to sponsor a bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and restore the old Wagner Act. Nor can it be overlooked that this issue, if it is once more to mobilize labor at the polls, must not be shelved or compromised.

While reaction is moving with vigor, labor's forces are hardly displaying the united strength and the spirit of urgency necessary to meet the threat. The decision of the AFL and CIO to confine their efforts to a few amendments designed only to blunt the T-H weapon, is viewed by labor's enemies as a basic retreat.

But the AFL and CIO are not even getting together for a joint program of amendments and a united struggle for them. And they overlook the fact that a half-hearted, defeatist what's-the-use line in this struggle is bound to encourage the Tafts and Lucases to drive on for the whole hog and win.

There need be no contradiction in the fight for the Byrd bill and for some immediate pro-labor amendments. A fight for the former will also mobilize sentiment for possible partial success. But neither objective will have the ghost of a chance if the current hearings are not accompanied by an active campaign in every shop and local, in every CIO-PAC and AFL-ILPE group, which every congressman and Senator will feel

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

Who Arranged for Her Mother's Visit?

Ethel Rejects New 'Lie or Else' Trick

WHO SENT Ethel Rosenberg's mother to Sing Sing Prison to try to get Ethel to "confess" to a government-made lie so that she might escape the electric chair?

The terrible story is revealed by Ethel herself in a letter sent out Jan. 21 and made available to the press last week.

IN HER LETTER, Ethel writes:

"This is to let you know my mother was here on Monday. . . .

"Now brace yourself for a shock. The fact is, I am still in a state of stupefaction over its bold-faced immorality.

"At one point, while stating the emotional factors she could employ in speaking to Davy (her brother, David Greenglass whose unsupported testimony put her and her husband, Julius into the death house—M.H.), I pointed out to her that whatever unfounded fear of reprisal he might be harboring, it was my life that was in peril not his.

"And further, if I while awaiting electrocution was not afraid to continue to assert my innocence and give the lie to his story, why couldn't he, in a far more advantageous position, be man enough to own up, at long last, to this lie, and help save my life instead of letting it be forfeited to save his face!

"Our conversation follows, and I give it verbatim:

"Said she 'So what would have been so terrible if you had backed up his story? I guess my mouth kind of fell open.

"What," I replied, "and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name, and my husband's, and children's to be blackened to protect him? What, and go along with a story that I knew to be untrue, where it involved my husband and me? Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight, just what are you driving at?"

"Believe it or not, she answered 'Yes, you get me straight; I mean even it was a lie, all right, so it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here? No, if you had agreed that what Davy said was so, even it wasn't, you wouldn't have got this!'

"I protested, shocked as I could be, 'But, Ma, would you have had me willingly commit perjury?'

"She shrugged her shoulders indifferently and maintained doggedly, 'You wouldn't be here!'

THIS AMAZING SCENE is not the first occasion when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—against whom there is not one shred of real evidence—felt the pressure to make a deal, to "confess" and "finger" other victims if they want to live.

Labor Girds for Fight On T-H Changes

By BERNARD BURTON
THE TOP BODIES of the AFL and CIO prepared last week to counter a series of new anti-union amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, most of them sponsored by Mr. Republican himself, Sen. Robert Alfonso Taft. The AFL Executive Council, which met in Miami, Fla., and the CIO Executive Board, which met in Washington, on amendments of their own to present to Congressional hearings.

AFL to Step Up Political Action

MIAMI, Fla. THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council resolved to launch a stepped-up political action drive with the immediate aim of electing friends of labor to Congress in 1954. The administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE), the AFL's political arm, voted to being an immediate campaign for political contributions at the rate of \$1 per year per member, to create a women's division of LLPE and to keep a close check on voting records of Congressmen.

James L. McDevitt, LLPE director, said that the women's vote went to Eisenhower in the last elections. He declared this indicated the need for intensified political activity among women. He failed to note, however, that the large vote for Eisenhower was due to his demagogic peace promises. Neither McDevitt nor any other top AFL leader drew the logical conclusion that greater political support could be rallied by fighting for such peace issues as an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The AFL leadership also noted with alarm the continued drop in prices paid to farmers while they are forced to pay high prices for manufactured products. The drop in farm prices, the AFL pointed out, was not reflected in consumer prices. It pointed to this as a grave danger sign on the economic horizon.

both organizations. The attitude to Taft's amendments was summed up in this statement by the CIO Board: "For each mincing step forward, they take a stride backward. Petty liberalizations are coupled with new anti-union restrictions."

Both top committees also indicated the widespread uneasiness in labor's ranks over the economic program outlined in Eisenhower's State of the Union message, with the AFL warning that "labor considers (it) loaded with potential danger. The CIO stated the message 'caused us considerable concern' and warned that Eisenhower's 'approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people.'

THE TWO TOP GROUPS did not see eye to eye on the ending of wage and price controls, although both expressed fears of future price gouges at the expense of the workers. The AFL Council had opposed the end of controls, (Continued on Page 13)

Labor Backs Bill To Restore NLRA

By HARRY RAYMOND
The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. THE FIGHT for repeal of the slave-labor Taft-Hartley Act got under way last week in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Labor union forces began rallying in support of the youthful Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-WVa), who told the committee Wednesday that "most of the sixteen and three-quarter million men and women included in union membership throughout the United States" are in "opposition to the Taft-Hartley law."

Rep. Byrd appeared before the committee in support of his bill (H.R. 115), which if adopted would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and replace it with a labor relations law modeled after the old (Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Mills Ask New Textile Pay Cut
- Speedup Takes Toll in Blood

NEW ENGLAND COTTON and rayon manufacturers, turned down the CIO union's demand for restoration of last year's 8 1/2 cent hourly cut, are demanding another slash of from 7 to 10 cents an hour. That was what the Fall River group of millowners told the union at the opening conference. Negotiations with near-by Bedford mill-owners were stalled as the splitting AFL's textile union filed for an election. The balloting will take place Feb. 17. Contract deadline is March 15.

The AFL's textile union has been far too successful in its raids for the CIO union's comfort. The latest AFL victory was at three Duplan Corp. plants in the Wilkes - Barse area by a vote of 823 to 658. Hitherto its gains have been mainly in the South.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, largest system in the southeast, faces a strike as maintenance of way employees began taking a ballot for a walkout to fight the company's ruthless speedup and job-elimination policy.

Striking members of six railroad unions on the Chicago Great Western continued in their

third week with ranks solid. The company turned down a plan of the Mediation Board to discuss the settlement of 600 grievances.

★ LONGSTANDING GRIEVANCES and speedup forced 3,000 workers of Ford's Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., to strike. . . . The Hudson plant was down three days over grievances when the general office of the UAW-CIO ordered a return to work. . . . Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles voted 1,247 to ask authorization to strike the Maywood plant over unsettled grievances.

★ MORE THAN 1,000 JOBS will go down the drain in Trenton when General Electric moves its plant to Louisville. The workers are members of the UE. . . . The IUE-CIO has a similar situation in Newark with the closing of the National Union Radio Corp. employing 850.

Speedup and modernization are closing down old furnaces in the Pittsburgh area—six open-hearths in the U. S. Steel's Vandergrift plant and about half of the furnaces in Duquesne to shut down. The work goes to the new plants in other areas constructed by U. S. Steel mainly with government finances and tax writeoffs.

★ THE HIGH COST of profits and speedup to the working class in blood and lives was pointed up in a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that in 1952 there were approximately 2,031,000 injuries in industry—hardly a drop from the high 1951 level. There were 15,000 deaths; 84,000 injuries resulted in permanent disability with 1,500 no longer able to work for their livelihood.

★ THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING workers served wage demands for a 15 cents hourly raise on the industry's employers with March 15 set as the deadline. Charles W. Ervin, the ACW's representative in Washington for many years a Socialist journalist, died at the age of 87. He has been political writer of the ACW's Advance for some 20 years.

Pay Hike Ends Tugboat Tieup

SETTLEMENT of the strike of 3,500 New York harbor craft workers last week restored normal movement to the nation's largest harbor. The final agreement gave the strikers a 17-cent hourly wage hike and other improvements in their contract.

Negotiations between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, were completed Tuesday after being temporarily snagged by the question of minimum tug crews. That issue was finally submitted to arbitration.

When the strike began on Feb. 1, the union set its wage demand at 25 cents. The companies' final pre-strike offer was 8 1/2 cents. The compromise was worked out through direct union-company talks, as Federal mediators had been asked to stay out of the talks.



Tugs tied at docks during the New York Strike.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," SAY THE PICKET SIGNS

Will AFL Put Teeth in Its Cleanup Order to the ILA?

By GEORGE MORRIS
NEW YORK, N.Y. "RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," read one of the crudely-lettered signs carried by picketing longshoremen outside the 14th St. building where "King" Joe Ryan has his offices. That sign has been haunting the "King" for some days. The pickets have returned on occasions.

Meanwhile, the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the International Longshoremen's Association is getting closer. But the "King" is still pondering.

The decision is not entirely up to him. He is "King" lifetime president of the ILA—but beneath him is the collection of mobsters in whose behalf he has ruled. They who milk the waterfront through their assorted rackets and shakedown operations are not ready to step down because the AFL asks them to.

Far from taking the steps to clean up and end the shape-up as they were directed to do, the "King" and his council are holding discussions in dark corners on what they can do to preserve another lease of life for their lucrative reign. One indication of the sort of thinking that is going on in Ryan's circle is a report from Miami, where

the AFL met, that Federation's heads are ready to hand the waterfront to a new union or an organizing body under the auspices of the AFL's maritime division to challenge the ILA, if Ryan's gang won't abdicate. Apparently the AFL leaders received word that the hoodlums aren't ready to leave the field.

Whether the AFL's leaders will eventually accept some deal with Ryan, or whether some personalities in the ILA less identified with the dirt blossoms forth as the gladiators against racketeering, the AFL's plainly-worded decision will be hard to duck. In fact, this writer is not aware of a single case in the AFL's history when its leading body reversed itself so completely on an issue—especially where it involved a struggle with the left.

For 20 years there has been a ceaseless battle on the waterfront between Ryan and the rank and file forces—the latter demanding a cleanup of hoodlums; a replacement of the shape-up by a regular and non-discriminatory form of hiring, like a rotary list; and democracy in the union. The rank and file forces won in the west but in the east Ryan's heads held on tightly because of the feeling they received from the AFL.

But life has caught up with the 15 old men on the AFL's Council. No longer able to duck responsibility for the stench in the ILA, the Council did an about face and sent an ultimatum to the ILA which embodies in all essentials the rank and file program they have denounced for 20 years.

This is not to suggest, of course, that even the authors of the AFL Council's letter mean every word in it. But this is what it does say:

• The ILA is directed to "immediately" clean up "all semblance of crime, dishonesty and racketeering" with April 30 as the deadline, on pain of suspension or loss of the AFL charter.

• Any officers or appointed representatives, who have a criminal record, or accept "gifts and bribes from employers" must be removed immediately.

• The racket-breeding shape-up system of hiring must be "immediately" supplanted by a "system of regular employment and legitimate hiring methods."

• "Democratic procedures" must be put into operation in the ILA so members can elect "true and capable trade union leaders."

• The Council expressed a hope that law enforcement agencies would support and carry out the

exposed bribe and gift takers (which obviously includes admitted gift-taker Ryan).

• The Council categorically charged the ILA with failure to protect the longshoremen "from exploitation and oppression by employers as well as thugs."

It's a far-reaching program for the waterfront, at least in words.

Undoubtedly one of the important influences in the AFL Council's action was the indicated trend towards a "solution" of the waterfront situation. On the one hand, the shipowners sought to take advantage of the discredit heaped upon the racket-infested union to suggest, as they did before the Crime Commission, a hiring system that would be entirely dominated by the employers.

On the other hand, was the proposal of the Port Authority, and

received very warmly by the commission, that longshoremen be required to register and carry licenses issued by the state license bureau; that instead of shaping up at the piers, the dockers gather in designated labor exchanges, to be picked up by hiring bosses as they see fit; that the whole set-up (which would leave little more authority for the union than collect dues) be under the direction of a Port Authority Labor Relations director who would have authority to give or take away a license and judge whether the men are up to the required "moral" standards to rate a license.

Thus the handmaiden of racketeering is to be a state operated set-up on the waterfront—something abhorrent to the leaders of the AFL and most certainly to work-

POINT of ORDER!

SURPRISING.

By Alan Max

Hollywood is spending a lot of money on tri-dimensional movies. Surprising when you consider the efforts that the producers and the Un-American Committee have made to deny movies of all kinds.



VOTE ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16 FOR WILLIAM ALLAN

Polls Open
8 A.M.
to
8 P.M.

AFL, Lawyers' Poll OK Two Negro Attorneys for City Judgeships

The Wayne County AFL has endorsed two outstanding Negro attorneys for judgeships—former Recorder's Court Judge Charles W. Jones for that same office and attorney Charles R. A. Smith for Common Pleas Court. The Detroit Bar Association conducted a poll in which some 2,000 lawyers participated to determine which of the many candidates are considered most qualified. Attorney Jones was rated ninth in a field of 21. Eighteen of these will be chosen in the primaries this Monday to compete for nine posts in the April 6 finals. Attorney Smith was rated sixth in a field of 14, eight of whom will be nominated Monday and four elected in April.

The Allan for Council Campaign Committee, in its widely-distributed tabloid, wrote in part under the heading: "BACK NEGRO CANDIDATES":

"Most cases involving Negroes are brought into the Common Pleas and Recorder's courts and a large percentage of those appearing there for trial are Negroes. It has been long recognized that a double standard of 'justice' is practiced by the judges there. The nomination and the election of Charles W. Jones to the Recorder's Court and attorney Charles R. A. Smith to the Common Pleas Court will strike a blow against these undemocratic practices."

"Dr. Remus Robinson's candidacy for the Board of Education is an effort on the part of the Negro people to carry on the fight against the discrimination practiced against Negro teachers in hiring and placement and allocation of educational facilities for Negro children."

"The white voters have a special responsibility to support this fight of the Negro people for more democracy in city government. It is their vote that can nominate and elect them."

Fight Big 3

(Continued from Page 16)
any results that may come of your action."

Reo

LANSING.—Raymond W. Reed, president Reo Local 650, UAW, charged last week that the company has been laying off sweepers, then expecting piece workers to keep the plant clean, with a result that "the present condition of the plant as far as sanitation is concerned is the worst in its history."

"Let's not scab on our fellow workers who are laid off by taking a broom and doing their work," Reed urged his membership.

"We have come to the point where our patience is about exhausted and are now asking for immediate action."

SUBS

The Michigan Worker circulation Committee is calling upon all readers to go all out to reach 50 percent of the circulation goal by the Aptheker meeting, Sunday, Feb. 22, 2:30 p.m. at the Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd.

Admission to the meeting can be either 50 cents or a sub to The Michigan Worker.

A goal of 150 subscriptions is sought by the time of the meeting and all areas are urged to bring their subscriptions directly to the meeting.

We urge on the morning of the Aptheker meeting that RENEWAL BREAKFASTS be organized and all subs obtained brought to the meeting at 2:30 p.m. that day.

Don't forget that even if your sub has not run out, you can send in \$10 for one year combination of The Worker and Daily Worker.

This offer is good only until March 1, 1953.

U. S. Supreme Court Studies Trucks Act Constitutionality

WASHINGTON — The United States Supreme Court has taken under advisement a request to declare Michigan's thought-control Trucks Act unconstitutional.

Argument was made Feb. 2 by Attorneys Ernest Goodman and Joseph A. Brown, former State Senator, in behalf of the Communist Party of Michigan and its executive secretary, William Albertson.

A friend-of-the-court (amicus curiae) brief urging that the act be declared unconstitutional was submitted simultaneously by Detroit Att'y Walter Nelson for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Several justices questioned the propriety of bringing this question into a federal court before the law had been tested and further defined in state courts. If the court rules that federal courts have no jurisdiction as yet, this would throw out the 2-1 decision upholding the act passed by a panel of three federal judges in Detroit.

Such a decision would also lift the injunction halting enforcement of the Act which was obtained by the Communist Party from Federal District Judge Arthur Lederle. In that case, the party's attorneys would be prepared to seek another injunction in the State circuit court, pending a hearing.

Solicitor General Edmund E. Sheppherd, appearing for the State, agreed with Chief Justice Vinson that enforcement of the law might be held up until the Michigan Supreme Court rules on it. He said that if it is declared constitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, State Police would proceed to arrest anyone who fails to register and who can be shown to belong to an organization "advocating violent overthrow of the government."

Supreme Court Justices indicated that they could properly rule on it only if Attorney Goodman, making the oral argument, would concede that his clients were actually jeopardized by the law—that they either advocated "force and violence" or were part of an "illegal conspiracy" in behalf of world communism. This Goodman refused to do.

Goodman sought to convince the court that the act was unconstitutional on its face on many counts. It places restraints upon freedom of speech, press, association, assembly and petition in violation of the 1st and 14th Amendments. It violates the protection against self-incrimination guaranteed under the 5th and 14th Amendments. Those registering as "Communists" under the law's vague definition would subject themselves and others to federal or state prosecution, or alternatively face ten years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fines should they fail to register and be held liable later under the law.

The ACLU amicus curiae brief contended that the Trucks Act

must "be held void on its face under the 14th Amendment," which forbids states to deprive U.S. citizens of their constitutional rights.

While stressing that the ACLU is opposed to Communism, the ACLU brief said in part:

"To require persons to subject themselves to police surveillance, by ordering them to register with the police as 'communists,' giving identifying data including fingerprints and specifying all organizations to which they belong, is, first of all, an interference with their right as 'as against the government' to be let alone."

"The impact of the registration requirement . . . is so broad and indeterminate that . . . it would discourage and restrain association with any group expressing a non-conformist view. . . . There is no telling what type of contact would be taken as an indication of membership."

BANQUET

DETROIT.—A banquet will honor former State Senator Stanley Nowak on Sunday, Feb. 15, 3:30 p.m., at the Club Supino, 5121 Oakman, Dearborn. It is sponsored by the New Detroit committee to defend Nowak against renewed government attack on his citizenship. Tickets can be obtained from Committee Chairman Carl Haessler, 39 Massachusetts, Detroit 3, for \$2.50.

K. F. Layoff Hits Thousands

WILLOW RUN.—Bulletins announcing a three to four thousand one-week layoff are up in the Kaiser-Frazer plant automotive division here.

Fields and fields filled with new unsold cars surround the giant Willow Run plant.

As elsewhere, speedup has been running rampant, with the workers fighting it, recognizing that it was working them out of jobs.

Unsettled grievances by the score exist like in all other auto plants.

The Kaiser-Frazer firm was involved in a shocking revelation by the Negro weekly, Michigan Chronicle, of job bias practiced against hundreds of Negro women. K-F advertised for women workers. Thousands made the hour and one half bus ride out there. A large section of the women were Negro women. Few were hired as compared with the number of white women hired. The same happened at the GM Cadillac plant in Detroit.

JUBILEE

DETROIT.—A 50th Jubilee Celebration honoring Abraham Strauss will be sponsored by the Morning Freiheit Committee on Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p.m., at 2705 Joy Rd. Strauss, Freiheit labor reporter for the last 25 years, is widely known throughout Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

MODEL BILL—An FEPC bill, based on existing laws in other states, was discussed with Democratic and Republican leaders of the State Legislature by members of the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights, headed by Roy Reuther. . . . Demands for such legislation will be voiced by the mass FEPC conference and lobby in Lansing Feb. 19.

FLOP—Police Commissioner Leonard is back from Washington minus names of alleged Communists in Detroit schools which he sought from the Senate Internal Security probers. After all their loud charges, they had no names to give him. He'd have done better to stay at home and look for missing women in attics.

DEMAND—Ingham County Democrats passed a resolution urging a complete legislative investigation on the Lapeer Farmers Mutual Life Insurance Association receivership, and urging Gov. Williams to help terminate the 18-year-old case and punish any found guilty of conspiracy against citizens.

HIGH TIME—Members of the Governor's Study Commission on Migratory Labor urged that minimum housing requirements for migratory workers be written into law; that migrants be covered by workmen's compensation and group hospitalization and that relief laws be changed to drop residence requirements. Urging farmers attending Farmers Week at Michigan State to visit the workers and understand their needs, they described inadequate, unsanitary housing, insufficient food, high tuberculosis rate.

GM HAS evolved a new technique on speedup. They get their "favorite sons" to "hint" that management wants more production and then the foreman starts shaking his head dolefully and says, "Well it looks as though the management wants more production." The workers are supposed to get "scared" and take the "hint" and start running hell out of themselves. GM workers are replying, "Nuts."

BOOT—The squirmiest guy in the newspaper field a couple of weeks ago was the so-called "labor editor" of the Detroit News, Asher Lauren. He quoted Harry Anderson of GM as saying "they sure pulled the rug out from under Reuther." This was when Eisenhower announced continuation of the old BLS index for another six months, a great day for the auto companies. Lauren got blistered for printing this gleeful statement.

If you work for the News, you don't print such things which show the tieup too clearly.

BAR JIMCROW—The Presbytery of Detroit, with 82 church affiliates, approved a resolution banning segregation by race or creed in any of the churches. Rev. William H. Melbon was elected to head the Presbytery. He is the first Negro ever to serve in this post.

RECOMMENDED READING—"Negroes in Detroit," a manuscript, available only in the Burton Collection, 3rd floor, Main Library, call No. MS/74D4-325.6-N 31. It contains magnificent tales with important lessons for today of heroism, defiance of unjust slave laws, solidarity of Negro and white to aid escaped slaves.

TERNSTEDT—The move by GM-Ternstedt to build a new plant to make hardware in the Flint region means not only a runaway shop, with GM planning to benefit from low wages to Flint women, but it means hundreds of long-time seniority workers in the Detroit Ternstedt plant will get the same deal as Ford Iron Mountain workers got when Henry the "Humanitarian" upped stakes and left over 1,000 workers without jobs. Here is another example of "what's good for GM" being strictly against the interests of the workers.

REPEAL IT!—The Michigan Episcopal Diocese roundly condemned the racist McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. . . . A committee for the defense of former State Sen. Stanley Nowak (threatened under that law) was formed with Federated Press correspondent Carl Haessler, 39 Massachusetts, as secretary. Haessler was in charge of publicity in the 1942 campaign which defeated an earlier move to deprive Nowak of his citizenship.

SACRIFICE—Roger M. Kyes, who resigned as general manager of GM Truck and Coach to assist his old boss in the Defense Department, expects a cash retirement bonus of \$171,048. His old job paid \$82,500 salary plus a bonus which hit \$100,000 last year. Like Wilson's pension, Kyes' payoff depends on his doing nothing inimical to GM after leaving its employ.

PENSION—UAW Local 155 raised pensions from \$100 a month to \$135, and now boasts the best pension setup in the auto union. The tool-and-die pension plan also includes \$500 death benefits after 10 years of service; \$85 a month for total disability after 15 years of service, regardless of age.

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Auto Workers Fight Back Against Big 3, Gov't Attack



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1953

Allan Scores Move to Bar Him From Ballot

DETROIT.—William Allan last week denounced efforts to bar him from the Feb. 16 primary ballot.

A rival candidate for Common Council, Joseph G. O'Connor, has demanded that Allan be removed from his No. 77 spot on Monday's ballot, according to a WWJ newscast on Jan. 31, 6 p.m.

Allan has asked WWJ for an opportunity to purchase 15 minutes radio time to give a suitable reply. He has also asked the station on any 6 p.m. broadcast before Feb. 16 to correct glaring inaccuracies in its report.

The AP dispatch cited claimed Allan was unavailable for comment, whereas he had been in The Michigan Worker office all that day. It said he had in the past "refused to say anything about his political affiliations," whereas he is proudly and openly a Communist. It said O'Connor claimed Allan was ineligible to run for office under the Trucks Act, whereas application of that act is forbidden by injunction, and Allan denies that its vague definition of a "Communist" as one who advocates violent overthrow of the government applies to him in any sense. Allan pointed out that federal statutes expressly say that membership in the Communist Party is in itself no crime.

O'Connor further based his demand that Allan be removed from the ballot on the assertion that Allan has been repeatedly cited by the House Un-American Committee as a Communist, whereas naming does not mean conviction—as Allan said: "they are not judge and jury, yet."

In a press release pointedly ignored by the big-business press, Allan charged that certain candidates may seek to remove him from the Feb. 16 ballot "in an effort to cover up their lack of a program that is needed by the people of Detroit."

Allan's own program calls for the following:

- DSR—permanent dime fare; better service.
- HOUSING—Fifty thousand

low-cost, non-segregated units.

- FEPC—A city ordinance with teeth in it.

• **THOUGHT CONTROL**—Abolition of so-called "loyalty" oaths and investigation committee.

• **RENT AND PRICE CONTROL**—Return of these to the city, regardless of federal action.

• **POLICE**—An end to brutality which is aimed chiefly at Negro Detroiters.

• **TAXES**—Higher assessments on the rich property-owners; stop soaking the poor.

• **PEACE**—For a Council resolution memorializing Congress and the President for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Working class voters going to the polls this Monday, Feb. 16, will want to remember the words of the Allan-for-Council Campaign Committee, distributed in 50,000 campaign tabloids:

"He filed so that the voters of Detroit would have a chance to fight back—through their votes—against the victory-drunk Republican (millionaire) Party and their actions which run directly athwart the workers' and people's interests."

Whitewash of Child Killing Faces Test

PONTIAC.—The Pontiac Chapter of the NAACP will seek judicial review of the coroner's verdict which found "justification" for the police killing here on Jan. 10 of James Douglas Brown, 9-year-old Negro lad.

Attorney Milton Henry, chapter president, will seek a definition of what constitutes "justification" in the Oakland County courts, and if necessary will carry the matter to the State Supreme Court.

The 93-pound, four-foot-nine youngster was killed when he ignored police orders to halt and fled. Police claimed he appeared to be a man, and that he was suspected of a minor felony.

March 1 Still Deadline as UAW Rejects Old Index; Local Action Slated on Grievances

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Over a million auto workers have already suffered from the Eisenhower-millionaire regime. As the Wall Street stock market went up the day after elections, so management attacks on working conditions reached new heights. The Eisenhower an-

nouncement that the Wall Street government will continue issuing its old cost of living index for another six months showed the degree to which C. E. Wilson and his GM aides in the Eisenhower cabinet call the shots.

The issue of continuing the old index for six more months is of immediate concern to the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler). The CIO Auto Workers Union, speaking for one million workers affected by the five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze, speedup contracts, wants to make certain "economic adjustments" and has been trying to talk to the Big Three about that for months.

The UAW has set March 1 as a deadline and says no contract exists after that as the old index is defunct, and cannot be revived in any acceptable way.

The six more months Eisenhower hopes to grant the corporation would mean six more months without paying increased wages, \$145-a-month maximum pensions instead of the present \$120, or a five-cent raise in June instead of four.

It also would mean time to strengthen the union-busting Taft-Hartley Act for GM's C. E. Wilson to use against the unions.

It would mean time for the witchhunting government committees to seek to split labor's ranks through redbaiting.

And it could mean big layoffs by that time as the war economy cuts the people's purchasing power down and down. It could also mean the auto corporations would have all the 1953 models off the line and, with showrooms and lots filled, cause a mass lockout of the workers and hope in that way to deliver a body blow against the union.

Here is how some local unions are reacting:

GM Transmission

PLYMOUTH CIO Auto Workers Union members, working here at the General Motors Transmission plant, voted 491 to 48 for strike action. At the Detroit GM Transmission plant a strike vote is scheduled and is expected to be overwhelming. About 3,000 workers are involved at both plants.

The GM company officials arrogantly tell the union bargaining committee that the answer is "No on settling scores of grievances."

Issues the company refuses to discuss are:

- 1—Refusal to negotiate on safety glass rule.
- 2—Delays in grievance procedure.
- 3—Negotiations stymied on Kaiser-Frazier rates.
- 4—Attacks on Committeemen—"Out to Get Them."
- 5—Refusal to give special meetings on Seniority Agreement and Par. 63B.
- 6—Equalization on overtime work.
- 7—Removal of gloves from employees working on non-hazardous

jobs.

8—Hiring employees on low rated jobs and working them on higher rated jobs.

9—Refusal to negotiate job description.

10—Promise to keep department clean—promises not kept.

11—Speeding up jobs (worker got his hands mutilated some time ago because of this).

12—Delays in paying back pay claims on settled grievances.

13—Simon Legree tactics used on new employees.

14—Last minute notices for overtime work.

15—Management deliberately changing agreed-to practices on grievance procedure to suit its own purpose.

In a leaflet the shop committee told the workers before the strike vote:

"The above listed issues have been brought up continually to management's attention by your shop committee and all they got was promises. We are fed up on promises, now we want action and we find that the only way we can get action is by using our only effective weapon and that is strike action."

This local recently sent a letter to the International UAW Executive Board pledging all out support to any action the leadership would take to win the demands now being negotiated with the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler).

Lincoln

WAYNE.—Some 3,000 UAW Ford Lincoln workers are still striking in an effort to get Henry Ford to sit down and settle scores of grievances and roll back speedup.

This is a new plant, built at government expense. Ford moved the Lincoln job here from his Livonia plant in Detroit. The workers have to put out several dollars a week in extra transportation to get here. It costs seventy cents a day and if you make the trip six days a week it's \$4.20 off your paycheck.

At the old Ford plant on Livonia production was 22 cars an hour on the 1952 Lincoln. On the 1953 Lincoln, production has been jacked up to 44 an hour with hellish conditions existing in metal finishing and wet sanding jobs.

Chevrolet

FLINT.—The arrogant refusal of auto companies to recognize collective bargaining and settle workers' beefs, which is characteristic of what's going on in many shops since Eisenhower got elected, is the subject of much comment in union papers. Here is an excerpt from the Chevrolet Searchlight, official paper of Local 659, written by Art Woods:

"It is in and the management is letting the workers know in no uncertain terms that they feel they have won the election and expect the workers to pay for GM's financial contribution to the Republican

Party campaign funds by running more production.

"Foremen are alleged to have come right out and told the workers that they expect to put them in 'their place' now that Ike is in."

Another worker writes: "It looks as if the management is deliberately hoping to entice the workers to strike—no doubt hoping that a friendly Republican administration with the help of the Taft-Hartley Law will help them break the union. If that is what they want (a fight) we accept the challenge."

DeSoto

DETROIT.—Chrysler DeSoto Local 1227 is calling a special membership meeting Sunday, Feb. 22, to authorize a strike vote to reverse the company's firing of three Negro union leaders, Committeemen Harry Deason and two line stewards, Willie Jackson and James Stewart.

In a statement adopted by a membership meeting last Sunday, the workers said that the firing of their only Negro Committeeman and two alternates was a severe discriminatory penalty compared with a one-day-off penalty handed white union members.

Both cases involved rank and file resistance to speedup.

Immediate rescinding of the discharges was called for in the resolution which the membership meeting adopted and which stated: "Local 227, UAW-CIO strongly condemns the firing of its sole Negro committeeman and two Negro line stewards and regards action as evidence of discriminatory practices by the DeSoto management."

Chrysler-Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES.—The Chrysler Corp., faced with an overwhelming strike vote here, folded and met all Local 230's demands. For months it had refused to settle grievances.

Gains made included: More relief men; overtime to be worked strictly by seniority; better eating facilities; improved traffic facilities so workers don't spend hours getting away from traffic jams because of Chrysler's refusal to do something about crowded exit gates; parking lot.

Dodge

HAMTRAMCK.—President Art Grudzen of Chrysler Dodge Local 3 warns:

"... We want to serve notice on the management and supervision of 107 that there is a lot of trouble in other plants of the Chrysler Corp. and we say that you as supervision are inviting trouble unless you follow through on past practice and procedure, the union representatives, when working out these problems with it comes to overtime or Saturday work. We want to reaffirm our position and put you on notice that unless you give the union representatives fullest cooperation we are not going to be responsible for (Continued on Page 15)

AFL, LAW POLL BACKS NEGRO CANDIDATES—See Page 15

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK CELEBRATION

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Millions Refuse to Accept Eisenhower 'No' to Clemency

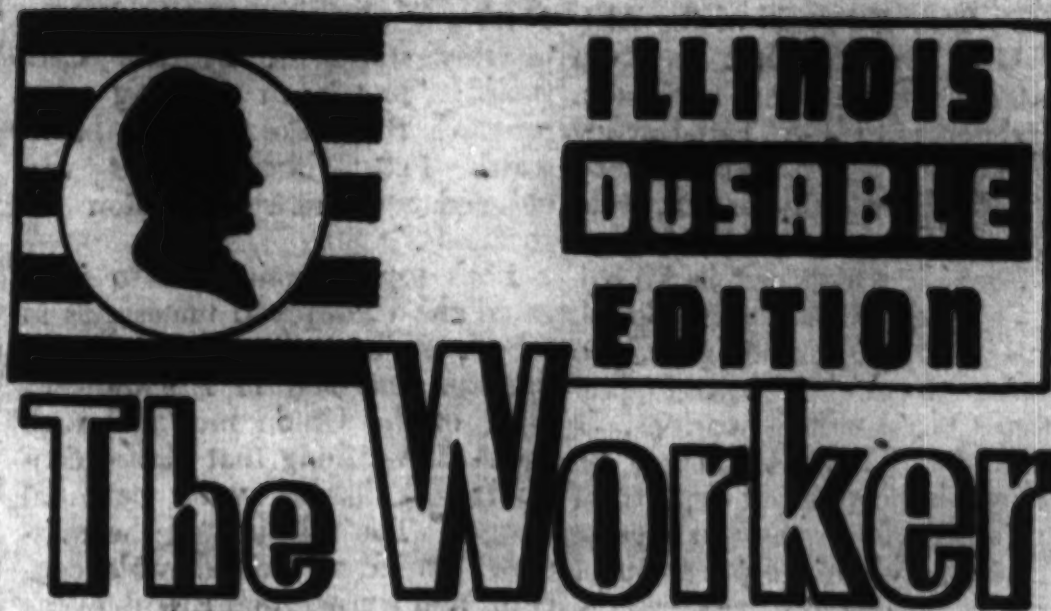
By MILTON HOWARD

A HORRIFIED WORLD which heard with unbelieving ears the brutal accents of President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was determined not to bow down to this savage act.

As Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who originated the anti-Semitic myth that the Rosenbergs had caused the Korean War, prepared to set a new execution date on Feb. 16 the millions all over the earth who urged clemency were resolved to make new pleas to the President.

It was expected that a veritable deluge of messages would go to the White House from every state in the Union and from all parts of the world protesting Eisenhower's decision. In Western Europe, leading public figures from every social class and political opinion had pleaded with President Truman and with Eisenhower to commute

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AFL Paper Raps Formosa Policy

READING, Penna.

A LABOR PAPER here warns that Eisenhower's Formosa policy "moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. The paper is The New Era, unofficial spokesman for the Berks County AFL Central Labor Union and for Rep. George Rhodes (D-Pa.), formerly president of the CLU for 22 years. The editorial on Feb. 5 said:

"Our allies abroad have reason to fear this latest action which obviously moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. Certainly Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa are inadequate to wage a full-scale invasion of Chinese mainland and only American men

and arms are capable of doing the job. . . .

"Eisenhower may truly want to avert war, but his entire background is that of a military tactician. He thinks military. He acts militarily. And the military mind is applied to every phase of international diplomacy.

"As long as the American people are given the facts and the truth, the brake of public opinion may halt a headlong rush into war. But the distortion of reasons for withdrawing the Seventh Fleet is definitely a step in the wrong direction. Formosans must be as surprised as the rest of us, now that they know the Seventh Fleet was protecting the Red Chinese!"

Lucas' Time Bomb for Labor

An Editorial

Hearings on changes in the Taft-Hartley Law no sooner were opened than the marionettes of the National Association of Manufacturers sounded their keynote: they want drastic changes to turn the law into an even more vicious anti-labor weapon than it proved to be in its five-year history.

The first witness, before the House committee, Rep. Wingate H. Lucas of Texas, called for passage of his bill that would bar industry-wide bargaining or strikes, and atomize collective bargaining into separate local contracts, thus providing a field day to employers to pit one group of their workers against another.

Rep. Lucas' testimony should serve as an awakener for much of our labor movement. Some labor leaders have been charmed into believing that Senator Taft's string of piddling amendments designed to "improve" or slightly to worsen the law, is all there is on the agenda. It should be evident that the enemies of labor are not in a mood for small bargaining to keep the status quo.

There is far more in store than what Senator Taft has revealed. The NAM's forces, fully aware that the 1954 congressional election can reverse the political trend, will not mark time on putting through their most cherished objective—a ban on industry-wide bargaining.

It is evidently recognition of this important fact that George

ed Rep. Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, elected by miners' votes, to sponsor a bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and restore the old Wagner Act. Nor can it be overlooked that this issue, if it is once more to mobilize labor at the polls, must not be shelved or compromised.

While reaction is moving with vigor, labor's forces are hardly displaying the united strength and the spirit of urgency necessary to meet the threat. The decision of the AFL and CIO to confine their efforts to a few amendments designed only to blunt the T-H weapon, is viewed by labor's enemies as a basic retreat.

But the AFL and CIO are not even getting together for a joint program of amendments and a united struggle for them. And they overlook the fact that a half-hearted, defeatist what's-the-use line in this struggle is bound to encourage the Tafts and Lucases to drive on for the whole hog and win.

There need be no contradiction in the fight for the Byrd bill and for some immediate pro-labor amendments. A fight for the former will also mobilize sentiment for possible partial success. But neither objective will have the ghost of a chance if the current hearings are not accompanied by an active campaign in every shop and local, in every CIO-PAC and AFL-LIFE group, which every congressman and Senator will feel

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

Who Arranged for Her Mother's Visit?

Ethel Rejects New 'Lie or Else' Trick

WHO SENT Ethel Rosenberg's mother to Sing Sing Prison to try to get Ethel to "confess" to a government-made lie so that she might escape the electric chair?

The terrible story is revealed by Ethel herself in a letter sent out Jan. 21 and made available to the press last week.

IN HER LETTER, Ethel writes:

"This is to let you know my mother was here on Monday. . . .

"Now brace yourself for a shock. The fact is, I am still in a state of stupefaction over its bold-faced immorality.

"At one point, while stating the emotional factors she could employ in speaking to Davy (her brother, David Greenglass whose unsupported testimony put her and her husband, Julius into the death house—M.H.), I pointed out to her that whatever unfounded fear of reprisal he might be harboring, it was my life that was in peril not his.

"And further, if I while awaiting electrocution was not afraid to continue to assert my innocence and give the lie to his story, why couldn't he, in a far more advantageous position, be man enough to own up, at long last, to this lie, and help save my life instead of letting it be forfeited to save his face!"

"Our conversation follows, and I give it verbatim:

"Said she 'So what would have been so terrible if you had backed up his story?' I guess my mouth kind of fell open.

"What," I replied, "and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name, and my husband's, and children's to be blackened to protect him? What, and go along with a story that I knew to be untrue, where it involved my husband and me? Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight, just what are you driving at?"

"Believe it or not, she answered 'Yes, you get me straight; I mean even it was a lie, all right, so it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here? No, if you had agreed that what Davy said was so, even it wasn't, you wouldn't have got this!'

"I protested, shocked as I could be, 'But, Ma, would you have had me willingly commit perjury?'

"She shrugged her shoulders indifferently and maintained doggedly, 'You wouldn't be here!'

THIS AMAZING SCENE is not the first occasion when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—against whom there is not one shred of real evidence—felt the pressure to make a deal, to "confess" and "finger" other victims if they want to live.

Labor Girds for Fight On T-H Changes

By BERNARD BURTON

THE TOP BODIES of the AFL and CIO prepared last week to counter a series of new anti-union amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, most of them sponsored by Mr. Republican himself, Sen. Robert Alfonso Taft. The AFL Executive Council, which met in Miami, Fla., and the CIO Executive Board, which met in Washington, on amendments of their own to present to Congressional hearings.

No joint AFL-CIO action on T-H was indicated but reports of union amendments showed a great similarity between the programs of

both organizations. The attitude to Taft's amendments was summed up in this statement by the CIO Board: "For each mincing step forward, they take a stride backward. Petty liberalizations are coupled with new anti-union restrictions."

Both top committees also indicated the widespread uneasiness in labor's ranks over the economic program outlined in Eisenhower's State of the Union message, with the AFL warning that "labor considers (it) loaded with potential danger." The CIO stated the message "caused us considerable concern" and warned that Eisenhower's "approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people."

AFL to Step Up Political Action

MIAMI, Fla.

THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council resolved to launch a stepped-up political action drive with the immediate aim of electing friends of labor to Congress in 1954. The administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE), the AFL's political arm, voted to being an immediate campaign for political contributions at the rate of \$1 per year per member, to create a women's division of LLPE and to keep a close check on voting records of Congressmen.

James L. McDevitt, LLPE director, said that the women's vote went to Eisenhower in the last elections. He declared this indicated the need for intensified political activity among women. He failed to note, however, that the large vote for Eisenhower was due to his demagogic peace promises. Neither McDevitt nor any other top AFL leader drew the logical conclusion that greater political support could be rallied by fighting for such peace issues as an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The AFL leadership also noted with alarm the continued drop in prices paid to farmers while they are forced to pay high prices for manufactured products. The drop in farm prices, the AFL pointed out, was not reflected in consumer prices. It pointed to this as a grave danger sign on the economic horizon.

THE TWO TOP GROUPS did not see eye to eye on the ending of wage and price controls, although both expressed fears of future price gouges at the expense of the workers. The AFL Council had opposed the end of controls.

(Continued on Page 13)

Labor Backs Bill To Restore NLRA

By HARRY RAYMOND
The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.

THE FIGHT for repeal of the slave-labor Taft-Hartley Act got under way last week in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Labor union forces began rallying in support of the youthful Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-WVa), who told the committee Wednesday that "most of the sixteen and three-quarter million men and women included in union membership throughout the United States" are in "opposition to the Taft-Hartley law."

Rep. Byrd appeared before the committee in support of his bill (H.R. 115), which if adopted would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and replace it with a labor relations law modeled after the old

(Continued on Page 13)



Tugs tied at docks during the New York Strike.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," SAY THE PICKET SIGNS

Will AFL Put Teeth in Its Cleanup Order to the ILA?

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEW YORK, N.Y.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," read one of the crudely-lettered signs carried by picketing longshoremen outside the 14th St. building where "King" Joe Ryan has his offices. That sign has been haunting the "King" for some days. The pickets have returned on occasions.

Meanwhile, the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the International Longshoremen's Association is getting closer. But the "King" is still pondering.

The decision is not entirely up to him. He is "King" lifetime president of the ILA—but beneath him is the collection of mobsters in whose behalf he has ruled. They who milk the waterfront through their assorted rackets and shakedown operations are not ready to step down because the AFL asks them to.

Far from taking the steps to clean up and end the shape-up as they were directed to do, the "King" and his council are holding discussions in dark corners on what they can do to preserve another lease of life for their lucrative reign. One indication of the sort of thinking that is going on in Ryan's circle was a letter from him to the

AFL met, that Federation's heads are ready to hand the waterfront to a new union or an organizing body under the auspices of the AFL's maritime division to challenge the ILA, if Ryan's gang won't abdicate. Apparently the AFL leaders received word that the hoodlums aren't ready to leave the field.

Whether the AFL's leaders will eventually accept some deal with Ryan, or whether some personalities in the ILA less identified with the dirt blossoms forth as the gladiators against racketeering, the AFL's plainly-worded decision will be hard to duck. In fact, this writer is not aware of a single case in the AFL's history when its leading body reversed itself so completely on an issue—especially where it involved a struggle with the left.

For 20 years there has been a ceaseless battle on the waterfront between Ryan and the rank and file forces—the latter demanding a cleanup of hoodlums; a replacement of the shape-up by a regular and non-discriminatory form of hiring, like a rotary list; and democracy in the union. The rank and file forces won in the west but in the east Ryan's hands held on. Finally because of the leadership received from the AFL, the

But life has caught up with the 15 old men on the AFL's Council. No longer able to duck responsibility for the stench in the ILA, the Council did an about face and sent an ultimatum to the ILA which embodies in all essentials the rank and file program they have denounced for 20 years.

This is not to suggest, of course, that even the authors of the AFL Council's letter mean every word in it. But this is what it does say:

• The ILA is directed to "immediately" clean up "all semblance of crime, dishonesty and racketeering" with April 30 as the deadline, on pain of suspension or loss of the AFL charter.

• Any officers or appointed representatives, who have a criminal record, or accept "gifts and bribes from employers" must be removed immediately.

• The racket-breeding shape-up system of hiring must be "immediately" supplanted by a "system of regular employment and legitimate hiring methods."

• "Democratic procedures" must be put into operation in the ILA so members can elect "true and capable trade union leaders."

• The Council expressed a hope that "the ILA will immediately" take steps to "clean up" its waterfront.

exposed bribe and gift takers (which obviously includes admitted gift-taker Ryan).

• The Council categorically charged the ILA with failure to protect the longshoremen "from exploitation and oppression by employers as well as thugs."

It's a far-reaching program for the waterfront, at least in words.

Undoubtedly one of the important influences in the AFL Council's action was the indicated trend towards a "solution" of the waterfront situation. On the one hand, the shipowners sought to take advantage of the discredit heaped upon the racket-infested union to suggest, as they did before the Crime Commission, a hiring system that would be entirely dominated by the employers.

On the other hand, was the proposal of the Port Authority, and

received very warmly by the commission, that longshoremen be required to register and carry licenses issued by the state license bureau; that instead of shaping up at the piers, the dockers gather in designated labor exchanges, to be picked up by hiring bosses as they see fit; that the whole set-up (which would leave little more authority for the union than collect dues) be under the direction of a Port Authority Labor Relations director who would have authority to give or take away a license and judge whether the men are up to the required "moral" standards to rate a license.

Thus the handmaiden of racketeering is to be a state-operated set-up on the waterfront—something abhorrent to the leaders of the AFL and most certainly to workers.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Mills Ask New Textile Pay Cut
- Speedup Takes Toll in Blood

NEW ENGLAND COTTON and rayon manufacturers, turned down the CIO union's demand for restoration of last year's 8½ cent hourly cut, are demanding another slash of from 7 to 10 cents an hour. That was what the Fall River group of millowners told the union at the opening conference. Negotiations with near-by Bedford mill-owners were stalled as the splitting AFL's textile union filed for an election. The balloting will take place Feb. 17. Contract deadline is March 15.

The AFL's textile union has been far too successful in its raids for the CIO union's comfort. The latest AFL victory was at three Duplan Corp. plants in the Wilkes - Barse area by a vote of 823 to 658. Hitherto its gains have been mainly in the South.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, largest system in the southeast, faces a strike as maintenance of way employees began taking a ballot for a walkout to fight the company's ruthless speedup and job-elimination policy.

Striking members of six railroad unions on the Chicago Great Western continued in their

third week with ranks solid. The company turned down a plan of the Mediation Board to discuss the settlement of 600 grievances.

LONGSTANDING GRIEVANCES and speedup forced 3,000 workers of Ford's Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., to strike. . . . The Hudson plant was down three days over grievances when the general office of the UAW-CIO ordered a return to work. . . . Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles voted 1,247 to ask authorization to strike the Maywood plant over unsettled grievances.

MORE THAN 1,000 JOBS will go down the drain in Trenton when General Electric moves its plant to Louisville. The workers are members of the UE. . . . The IUE-CIO has a similar situation in Newark with the closing of the National Union Radio Corp. employing 850.

Speedup and modernization are closing down old furnaces in the Pittsburgh area—six open hearths in the U. S. Steel's Vandergrift plant and about half of the furnaces in Duquesne to shut down. The work goes to the new plants in other areas constructed by U. S. Steel mainly with government finances and tax writeoffs.

THE HIGH COST of profits and speedup to the working class in blood and lives was pointed up in a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that in 1952 there were approximately 2,031,000 injuries in industry—hardly a drop from the high 1951 level. There were 15,000 deaths; 84,000 injuries resulted in permanent disability with 1,500 no longer able to work for their livelihood.

THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING workers served wage demands for a 15 cents hourly raise on the industry's employers with March 15 set as the deadline. Charles W. Ervin, the ACW's representative in Washington for many years a Socialist journalist, died at the age of 57. He has been political writer of the ACW's Advance for some 20 years.

Pay Hike Ends Tugboat Tieup

SETTLEMENT of the strike of 3,500 New York harbor craft workers last week restored normal movement to the nation's largest harbor. The final agreement gave the strikers a 17-cent hourly wage hike and other improvements in their contract.

Negotiations between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, were completed Tuesday after being temporarily snagged by the question of minimum tug crews. That issue was finally submitted to arbitration.

When the strike began on Feb. 1, the union set its wage demand at 25 cents. The companies' final pre-strike offer was 8½ cents. The compromise was worked out through direct union-company talks, as Federal mediators had been asked to stay out of the talks.

POINT OF ORDER!

SURPRISING

By Alan Max

Hollywood is spending a lot of money on tri-dimensional movies. Surprising when you consider the efforts that the producers and the Un-American Committee have made to deprive movies of all depth. It is a pity that the

Step Up Campaign for Jobs At Sears, State FEPC Bill

CHICAGO. — A demonstration aimed at cracking the stubborn refusal of Sears Roebuck to hire Negroes here will be held in front of the company's Loop store on Saturday morning, Feb. 21, it was announced last week.

The Chicago Negro Labor Council said it was stepping up its pressure campaign, including regular picketing the State and Van Buren store on Saturday mornings and Monday evenings.

Jack Burch, chairman of the council's Jobs Committee, said that this drive on Sears is being linked with the council's campaign for state and federal FEPC legislation.

Said Burch: "We recognize the increased observance of Negro History Week and Brotherhood Month this year among many unions and other organizations. Cooperation in the campaign at Sears can be the most practical expression of today's struggle for Negro rights."

The council urged unions, churches and community groups to make protest phone calls to Sears (Mr. Werthy at KE 3-2500), to refuse to buy at Sears, and to join in the picketing.

Corliss Lamont To Speak Here

CHICAGO. — Dr. Corliss Lamont noted American scholar, humanitarian and philosopher, will make his first appearance in several years in Chicago at a peace and friendship rally sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The rally will take place at Curtis Hall, Fine Arts Building 410 S. Michigan Blvd., Sunday evening, March 1.

Dr. Lamont is the author of a recently published book which has been praised as a scholarly contribution to the cause of world peace and understanding. The book, "The Soviet Civilization" will be available, autographed, at the rally.

The subject of Dr. Lamont's talk will be: "The United States, Soviet Russia and World Peace."

NLRB Bars New Polls in Plants With 5-Yr. Pacts

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Labor Relations Board ruled today that union representation elections cannot be held in auto plants under five-year contracts. The ruling threw out petitions for elections filed by various unions which asked for NLRB elections against unions now holding the five-year contracts. Most of these contracts are held by the CIO United Auto Workers.

The NLRB said it based its ruling on the need for "stability of labor relations."

TIMELY FOR NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
Now showing in Chicago

WITHOUT PREJUDICE
First Booked Historical Motion Picture
"LOVERS IN FLIGHT"
CINEMA ANNEX
Madison near Kodak

PURIM BALL
Saturday, Feb. 21
8:00 P.M.
Beverly Road & Green Bay
Entertainment & Refreshments

Middleman Cultural Center
2723 Birch St.
Admission 50c-1.00
Refreshments 50c-1.00

THIRTY-THIRD Anniversary of the
Marching Band, May 2 at Sears Roebuck
Temple. All readers and friends invited.
ATTEND the annual dinner of the
Duchess Lodge No. 121, Eastern Star
Fraternal Society, marking Negro History
Week with "A Salute to the Negro Women."
Friday evening, Feb. 27, at Purgon
Hall, 2140 W. 44th St., 7:30 P.M.
Refreshments 50c-1.00

SHOP TALK

The 350 workers at Tuthill Spring, members of the UAW-CIO Local 453, won a three-week strike, settling for an 8 1/2-cent-an-hour package.

It was the first strike at the plant, with the workers standing up under a terrific redbaiting barrage and holding solid until the victory was won.

A HALF-MILLION DOLLAR expansion program—with the public treasury shelling out for most of the bill—is under way at Youngstown Sheet & Tube in East Chicago.

Construction has begun on a new blooming mill, Bessemer and hot strip equipment.

NOTES: Negro workers applying for skilled jobs at the new Ford jet plant are getting the run-around. . . Jim Ganly, community services counselor for United Steelworkers Local 65 at South Works, is the new president of the Catholic Labor Alliance. . . The AFL Meat Cutters are adding another story to their fancy new building at Diversey and Sheridan.

AS A RESULT of the ending of the wage freeze, the Chicago elevator operators will get their reduction in working hours to 44 in April and to 40 at the end of the year—with the same pay.

CALLING for a rougher crackdown on unions through the Taft-Hartley Act, the Chicago Tribune this week cited the recent five-day Inland Steel strike as an example of a strike that was "wholly unnecessary."

MEMBERS of UAW-CIO Local 1217 who struck for a week at Deepfreeze at North Chicago won themselves a new two-year contract with pay rises of 15 1/2 to 27 cents. The 1,200 workers get four cents more on Sept. 1 and four cents additional Sept. 1, 1954. They also won improved insurance and vacations.

YOUNGSTOWN Sheet and Tube Local 1011 wound up on top of the Lake County CIO basketball tournament. The Tubemen, who won only one game last year, lost only one this year out of 13.

HALF of the Illinois firm they investigated last year caught violating the federal laws on minimum wages, fair standards and child labor, the U. S. Department of Labor disclosed. The chisellers were forced to pay a half million dollars in back wages to 6,595 workers.

DELEGATES to the Chicago Federation of Labor from Painters Local 637 presented a resolution calling for organic unity of the AFL and CIO and urged a representative gathering of all sections of organized labor to discuss unity.

The painters were told by the CFL board that the resolution should be presented to their own international.

IN A HARD-FOUGHT local election in the Swift Local, the presidency was decided in a run-off. Howard Pratt defeated John Lewis. Other top officers elected were Jarutha Coleman, recording secretary; Fred Yates, financial secretary. Elizabeth Mayo, chief steward.

SOME UNIONS in this area responded strong and fast with expressions of support when the Inland Steel workers walked out. Messages were quickly received by the local from the Youngstown Local 1011 stewards body and from the independent oil workers union at Standard Oil.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A jointly-sponsored fair employment practices bill is being prepared for introduction in both houses of the Illinois legislature, it was disclosed here this week.

The state organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, prime movers behind the measure, expected the new bill to be a "strong one," creating a state commission with subpoena and enforcement powers.

Headquarters for the coming legislature battle to get this bill passed were set up this week at 127 1/2 N. Fifth, in Springfield. A spokesman invited all interested groups to make use of it. The offices will be managed by Paul Thurlow, state NAACP president, Mrs. Margaret Smith and A. L. Foster Jr.

A campaign for \$10,000 to carry on this fight was launched this week, with the slogan "A Dollar for Jobs—FEPC."

Peace Crusade Rally to Hear Karen Morley

CHICAGO.—Miss Karen Morley, famed Hollywood star, will speak on "Peace, Not New Wars," at a rally to be held in Chicago on Friday, Feb. 27, 8 p.m. at U.E. Hall, 37 South Ashland, under the auspices of the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade.

Miss Morley, beloved by millions for her fine roles in "Black Fury," "Washington Masquerade," "Gabriel Over the Whitehouse," and "M," was blacklisted in Hollywood for union activities in 1946. Recently refusing to become an informer when subpoenaed by the un-American Committee, Miss Morley has a deep appreciation of the need to combat the hysteria of the war makers against those voicing the demand of the American people for peace.

The mother of a 19-year-old son now eligible for the draft, she warned, "The mothers of America cry out against T-Bone Hill deaths for their sons and will make their power felt to end the brutal killing in Korea."

The stirring documentary film, "Africa Uncensored" and a cultural program will also be features of the meeting.

Mrs. Imogene Johnson, executive director of the Crusade in Chicago, called upon the peace movement to make this rally "a demonstration of the opposition of the American people to the Eisenhower actions for continuing and extending the war in Asia."

"The whole world," she added, "is raising its voice in alarm against the sinister plans of the new administration for a blood bath in Asia that can lead to a third world war, and the people of our nation must exert every effort to halt the warmakers before it is too late."

ALBERT KAHN

Kahn to Expose Fake Charge of 'Anti-Semitism'

CHICAGO.—"A resounding answer to the biggest and most vicious lie about the USSR,"—thus was the way Mandel Terman, chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship described the coming mass rally where Albert Kahn of New York will speak on "The Myth of Soviet Anti-Semitism."

"The tremendous response in advance ticket sale among all sections of progressive and peace-minded Chicagoans is indicative of the indignation stirred up by the unprecedented campaign of lying and vilification, led by the Jewish Daily Forward and the daily Chicago papers," said Terman.

The rally will take place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago.

In addition to Kahn, well-known author and lecturer on the Soviet Union, and president of the Jewish Peoples' Fraternal Order, the roster of local speakers, in Yiddish and English, will include Abe Feinglass, outstanding Jewish trade unionist, and Hilliard Ellis, Negro union leader among the auto workers, who last year visited the Soviet Union as part of an American trade union delegation.

Kahn has announced that he will deal in his talk not only with the allegations of anti-Semitism against the USSR, but also with the Prague trial and the whole question of Zionism.

Kahn will also speak at the February executive board dinner meeting of the American Peace Crusade.

He will speak on, "The Recent Spy Trials in Eastern Europe and Their Meaning for World Peace." The dinner will take place at 5:45 to 8 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 18 at Metropolitan Community Church, 41 and South Parkway.

What's On?

HEAR Albert E. Kahn speak on "The Myth of Anti-Semitism in the USSR," Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago, 80 cents. Auspices: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

DR. CORLISS LAMONT discusses "The United States, Soviet Russia and World Peace" on Sunday evening, March 1, Curtis Hall, Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan. Admission 50c. Auspices: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

PURIM BALL Sat., Feb. 21, 8 p.m. at Middleman Cultural Center, 2723 Birch St. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. Admission 50c. Chicago Council for Progressive Jewish Education.

ALBERT E. KAHN will speak on "The Recent Spy Trials in Eastern Europe and Peace" at the February Executive Board Dinner of the American Peace Crusade, Wed., Feb. 18, 5:45 to 8 p.m. at Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Parkway. Reservations \$2 per plate, call APO at RA 3-1801.

THIRTY-THIRD Anniversary of the Marching Band, May 2 at Sears Roebuck Temple. All readers and friends invited. ATTEND the annual dinner of the Duchess Lodge No. 121, Eastern Star Fraternal Society, marking Negro History Week with "A Salute to the Negro Women." Friday evening, Feb. 27, at Purgon Hall, 2140 W. 44th St., 7:30 P.M. Refreshments 50c-1.00

In Memory of

ANNA CANTER

Died January 10, 1953

—A Group of AFL Friends

ILLINOIS
DISABLED
EDITION

The Worker

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Decontrol Unloosens Wage Demands Here

CHICAGO.—Price decontrol—and an administration in Washington hostile to labor—were the double spur that set unions in this area this week to planning major wage battles.

Although 1,000 wage disputes before the defunct Wage Stabilization Board in this region went up for grabs, comparatively few unions will get very much automatically through the ending of the wage freeze.

However, major upheavals are to be expected especially in those low-wage industries, plants and departments where workers are still below the unliveable \$1.50 an hour line.

AND THAT goes for a large portion of packing, steel, electrical, leather, furniture, shoe, foundry, garment workers.

In other industries also, there are contract renewals and wage reopeners that come due during the spring months.

Both packing and steel—with 150,000 workers in this area—will reopen their wage clauses in April.

The AFL building trades here are also due for wage talks.

The auto workers—and that includes GM Electromotive and Harvester in Melrose Park—are in ferment over pay rates, cost-of-living and productivity wage indexes.

PETE HOBAN, head of the Milk Wagon Drivers Local 753, declared this week, "I am glad to see the WSB finished because it was detrimental to the labor unions."

Hoban and Stanley Johnson, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, were members of the regional WSB. Johnson disclosed that the board has turned down wages and other benefits for 100,000 Illinois workers.

A top CIO spokesman here pointed out that decontrol of prices and resultant price increases "will force unions to demand pay boosts if they are to hold their own, not to speak of catching up for the period when wages were really frozen and prices under a mild chill."

Latest figures of the Illinois State Employment show average gross wages of Illinois factory workers as \$1.82 an hour. From that figure, you can deduct at least

15 cents an hour as the average stantly rising prices and rents—amount of tax and other deductions shown in the fact that they current hourly wage average in Illinois is here during this period of con-year ago.



Win With Ike!
Stop the Slaughter of OUR BOYS IN KOREA!

PROMISES

...FACTS

UP 271

U.S. Losses In Korea 129,424

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Announced U.S. battle casualties in Korea have reached 129,424, an increase of 271 since last week.

The Defense Department's weekly summary based on notifications to families through last Friday reported:

	Increased	New Total
Killed in Action	271	29,440
MIA	0	24,951
Missing	0	13,483
Total	271	67,874
Battle Deaths*	33	22,212
Current Missing†	0	6,100

*Includes killed in action, 2,183 totally wounded and 210 dead, originally reported missing.

†After deducting from gross total 1,395 returned, 2,199 known captured and 210 known dead.

FOLLOWING is a breakdown of the casualties by services:

VOTE REPUBLICAN! BY KEYES BEECH
Daily News Foreign Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The stage has been set to widen the war against Red China from the narrow Korean peninsula to the China coast itself.

That seems to be a logical interpretation of President Eisenhower's decision that U.S. naval forces shall "no longer be

Chiang has a ghost of a chance

Stop Eisenhower!

THREE MONTHS AGO, this, leaflet (above, left) was used in Chicago with great effect by the

Eisenhower campaign.

It marked what was perhaps the turning point in the election. Eisenhower promised peace in Korea. And people believed him!

But the Korean death toll mounts. And the plan now is to widen the war, to use the discredited Chiang Kai-shek in a dangerous game which could quickly bring on world war.

The Eisenhower betrayal—which comes as no great surprise to readers of our paper—has now created alarm among millions of Americans!

Many are ready to join with us in demanding a stop to this insane gamble with lives for the sake of the profits of GM-duPont

and the other big corporations.

Let's direct these protests to the Congressmen from this area now!

Dist.	Party	Congressman
1.	D.	William L. Dawson
2.	D.	Barratt O'Hara
3.	R.	Fred E. Busbey
4.	R.	William E. McVey
5.	D.	John C. Kluczynski
6.	D.	Thomas J. O'Brien (Deceased)
7.	D.	Thomas S. Gordon
8.	D.	Sidney R. Yates
9.	R.	Richard W. Hoffman
10.	R.	Thomas P. Sheehan
11.	R.	Edgar A. Jones
12.	R.	Marguerite S. Church
13.	D.	Sen. Paul H. Douglas
	R.	Sen. Everett Dirksen

RENT . . .

CHICAGO'S rent situation is very critical—unless full safeguards are voted quickly by the state or city or both.

A bill is being prepared by State Rep. Sam Shapiro of Kankakee. The measure is considered weak and would turn over to the cities option on controls and operation of controls when federal controls end in April.

The state CIO is taking the lead in the fight for effective controls.

The CIO's proposal is this:
• A standby state rent control law with an emergency enacting clause which would go into effect when and if Congress fails to renew strong rent

controls.

• The state control should be state-administered, state-enforced and state financed.

• Controls should remain in effect in all communities throughout the state where the vacancy rate is less than 7 per cent.

MEAT . . .

THE DECONTROL of food, clothing, furniture, etc., will unquestionably dig deeply into workers' paychecks, according to the surveys here.

Some of the effects will be felt quickly, others gradually. Livestock prices at Midwest markets took a turn upward immediately after Eisenhower's decontrol order.

A spokesman for the packing-house workers union indicated the following probabilities in meat prices:

• Packers will be palming off cheaper cuts and cheaper grades of meat, since government grading and regulations on butchering are at an end.

• It's likely that artificial "shortages" of meat will be created in order to set the stage for sharply increased prices.



Fightin' for The Worker . . .

BOX SCORE

Subs turned in 681
Bundle orders gain 85

THE ANNUAL Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee meeting last weekend brought in 203 subs for The Worker drive. But even more important, it marked a spirited tackling of the next crucial phase of the drive for 2,500 readers.

The 120 representatives who attended included people from

every area of the city—who can guarantee the success of the drive if they really get busy in their communities.

Setting a pace that can be equaled anywhere with a little push and organization, the Lake Street area hit 88 percent of its goal. The Near West Side and the 9th Congressional are around the 50 percent mark.

As one steel worker put it, citing the mounting attacks against labor, "Now is the proper

time to call on any worker to become a reader of our paper."

Stress was placed on ordering small individual bundles—to jack our bundle circulation from 1,150 to 1,800.

The discussion emphasized Subs can be had for the asking. The drive goals can be fulfilled. The down-trend in circulation can be stopped this year—and reversed!

The formula is simple. Get busy yourself. Get others busy

CHICAGO

AT the Home elementary school in Oak Park, the student body recently elected a president.

Of the three contestants, two of them white, the winner was the only Negro pupil in the school, Percy Julian Jr.

He is the son of the famed Negro scientist—whose house was bombed three years ago, and is still patrolled by a 24-hour guard.

PLANS are underway for a public memorial meeting honoring the late Congressman Adolph J. Sabath. Under the sponsorship of such prominent Chicagoans as Earl B. Dickerson, Dean Bernard Loomer, Rev. Wilfred Wakefield, Rev. Joseph Evans and Edwin J. Sabath, the plans include a public memorial meeting in April, as well as some form of living memorial.

DON'T worry about rent control—the landlords are going to take care of everything.

For the gullible, the Chicago Real Estate Board announced this week that they were setting up "a grievance committee to settle controversies between landlords and tenants."

Now, at all the rent gougers in the country, we'll back this Chicago outfit to take first prize for backwardness, bigotry and greed.

And yet they've got the brass to pose as impartial judges in rent cases! Pretty foxy.

ALMOST invariably, a fanatical red-baiter has got something dirty to hide.

What are the American Legion super-patriots hiding? The Charlie Cross murder of a year ago was linked with the hi-jacking of slot machines. Where was this gambling equipment operating? In the Conly Post of the Legion.

The City Council's probe of corruption in Ald. Bauser's ward disclosed a huge gambling casino. Where? In the Asia Post of the Legion.

Last week, police raided a vice den operating at the Columbia Yacht Club. Who sponsored it? The Nazare Post of the American Legion.

Who's subversive, Mr. Clamage?

Millions Refuse to Accept Eisenhower 'No' to Clemency

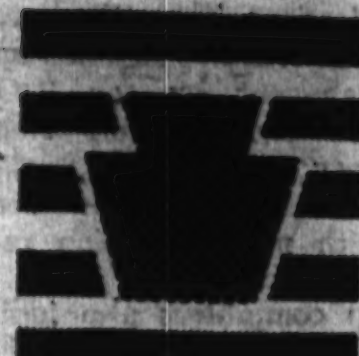
By MILTON HOWARD

A HORRIFIED WORLD which heard with unbelieving ears the brutal accents of President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was determined not to bow down to this savage act.

As Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who originated the anti-Semitic myth that the Rosenbergs had caused the Korean War, prepared to set a new execution date on Feb. 16 the millions all over the earth who urged clemency were resolved to make new pleas to the President.

It was expected that a veritable deluge of messages would go to the White House from every state in the Union and from all parts of the world protesting Eisenhower's decision. In Western Europe, leading public figures from every social class and political opinion had pleaded with President Truman and with Eisenhower to commute

(Continued on Page 13)



**PENNA.
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AFL Paper Raps Formosa Policy

READING, Penna.

A LABOR PAPER here warns that Eisenhower's Formosa policy "moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. The paper is The New Era, unofficial spokesman for the Berks County AFL Central Labor Union and for Rep. George Rhodes (D-Pa.), formerly president of the CLU for 22 years. The editorial on Feb. 5 said:

"Our allies abroad have reason to fear this latest action which obviously moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. Certainly Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa are inadequate to wage a full-scale invasion of Chinese mainland and only American men

and arms are capable of doing the job. . . .

"Eisenhower may truly want to avert war, but his entire background is that of a military tactician. He thinks military. He acts militarily. And the military mind is applied to every phase of international diplomacy.

"As long as the American people are given the facts and the truth, the brake of public opinion may halt a headlong rush into war. But the distortion of reasons for withdrawing the Seventh Fleet is definitely a step in the wrong direction. Formosans must be as surprised as the rest of us, now that they know the Seventh Fleet was protecting the Red Chinese!"

Lucas' Time Bomb for Labor

An Editorial

Hearings on changes in the Taft-Hartley Law no sooner were opened than the marionettes of the National Association of Manufacturers sounded their keynote: they want drastic changes to turn the law into an even more vicious anti-labor weapon than it proved to be in its five-year history.

The first witness, before the House committee, Rep. Wingate H. Lucas of Texas, called for passage of his bill that would bar industry-wide bargaining or strikes, and atomize collective bargaining into separate local contracts, thus providing a field day to employers to pit one group of their workers against another.

Rep. Lucas' testimony should serve as an awakener for much of our labor movement. Some labor leaders have been charmed into believing that Senator Taft's string of piddling amendments designed to "improve" or slightly to worsen the law, is all there is on the agenda. It should be evident that the enemies of labor are not in a mood for small bargaining to keep the status quo.

There is far more in store than what Senator Taft has revealed. The NAM's forces, fully aware that the 1954 congressional election can reverse the political trend, will not mark time on putting through their most cherished objective—a ban on industry-wide bargaining.

It is evidently recognition of this important fact that prompt-

ed Rep. Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, elected by miners' votes, to sponsor a bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and restore the old Wagner Act. Nor can it be overlooked that this issue, if it is once more to mobilize labor at the polls, must not be shelved or compromised.

While reaction is moving with vigor, labor's forces are hardly displaying the united strength and the spirit of urgency necessary to meet the threat. The decision of the AFL and CIO to confine their efforts to a few amendments designed only to blunt the T-H weapon, is viewed by labor's enemies as a basic retreat.

But the AFL and CIO are not even getting together for a joint program of amendments and a united struggle for them. And they overlook the fact that a half-hearted, defeatist what's-the-use line in this struggle is bound to encourage the Tafts and Lucases to drive on for the whole hog and win.

There need be no contradiction in the fight for the Byrd bill and for some immediate pro-labor amendments. A fight for the former will also mobilize sentiment for possible partial success. But neither objective will have the ghost of a chance if the current hearings are not accompanied by an active campaign in every shop and local, in every CIO-PAC and AFL-LLFE group, which every congressman and Senator will feel

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

Who Arranged for Her Mother's Visit?

Ethel Rejects New 'Lie or Else' Trick

WHO SENT Ethel Rosenberg's mother to Sing Sing Prison to try to get Ethel to "confess" to a government-made lie so that she might escape the electric chair?

The terrible story is revealed by Ethel herself in a letter sent out Jan. 21 and made available to the press last week.

*

IN HER LETTER, Ethel writes:

"This is to let you know my mother was here on Monday. . . .

"Now brace yourself for a shock. The fact is, I am still in a state of stupefaction over its bold-faced immorality.

"At one point, while stating the emotional factors she could employ in speaking to Davy (her brother, David Greenglass whose unsupported testimony put her and her husband, Julius into the death house—M.H.), I pointed out to her that whatever unfounded fear of reprisal he might be harboring, it was my life that was in peril not his.

"And further, if I while awaiting electrocution was not afraid to continue to assert my innocence and give the lie to his story, why couldn't he, in a far more advantageous position, be man enough to own up, at long last, to this lie, and help save my life instead of letting it be forfeited to save his face!

"Our conversation follows, and I give it verbatim:

"Said she 'So what would have been so terrible if you had backed up his story?' I guess my mouth kind of fell open.

"What," I replied, "and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name, and my husband's, and children's to be blackened to protect him? What, and go along with a story that I knew to be untrue, where it involved my husband and me? Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight, just what are you driving at?"

"Believe it or not, she answered 'Yes, you get me straight; I mean even it was a lie, all right, so it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here? No, if you had agreed that what Davy said was so, even it wasn't, you wouldn't have got this!'

"I protested, shocked as I could be, 'But, Ma, would you have had me willingly commit perjury?'

"She shrugged her shoulders indifferently and maintained doggedly, 'You wouldn't be here!'

THIS AMAZING SCENE is not the first occasion when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—against whom there is not one shred of real evidence—felt the pressure to make a deal, to "confess" and "finger" other victims if they want to live.

Labor Girds for Fight On T-H Changes

By BERNARD BURTON

THE TOP BODIES of the AFL and CIO prepared last week to counter a series of new anti-union amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, most of them sponsored by Mr. Republican himself, Sen. Robert Alfonso Taft. The AFL Executive Council, which met in Miami, Fla., and the CIO Executive Board, which met in Washington, on amendments of their own to present to Congressional hearings.

No joint AFL-CIO action on T-H was indicated but reports of union amendments showed a great similarity between the programs of

both organizations. The attitude of Taft's amendments was summed up in this statement by the CIO Board: "For each mincing step forward, they take a stride backward. Petty liberalizations are coupled with new anti-union restrictions."

Both top committees also indicated the widespread uneasiness in labor's ranks over the economic program outlined in Eisenhower's State of the Union message, with the AFL warning that "labor considers (it) loaded with potential danger." The CIO stated the message "caused us considerable concern" and warned that Eisenhower's "approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people."

AFL to Step Up Political Action

MIAMI, Fla. THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council resolved to launch a stepped-up political action drive with the immediate aim of electing friends of labor to Congress in 1954. The administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE), the AFL's political arm, voted to being an immediate campaign for political contributions at the rate of \$1 per year per member, to create a women's division of LLPE and to keep a close check on voting records of Congressmen.

James L. McDevitt, LLPE director, said that the women's vote went to Eisenhower in the last elections. He declared this indicated the need for intensified political activity among women. He failed to note, however, that the large vote for Eisenhower was due to his demagogic peace promises. Neither McDevitt nor any other top AFL leader drew the logical conclusion that greater political support could be rallied by fighting for such peace issues as an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The AFL leadership also noted with alarm the continued drop in prices paid to farmers while they are forced to pay high prices for manufactured products. The drop in farm prices, the AFL pointed out, was not reflected in consumer prices. It pointed to this as a grave danger sign on the economic horizon.

THE TWO TOP GROUPS did not see eye to eye on the ending of wage and price controls, although both expressed fears of future price gouges at the expense of the workers. The AFL Council had opposed the end of controls, (Continued on Page 13)

Labor Backs Bill To Restore NLRA

By HARRY RAYMOND

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.

THE FIGHT for repeal of the slave-labor Taft-Hartley Act got under way last week in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Labor union forces began rallying in support of the youthful Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-WVa), who told the committee Wednesday that "most of the sixteen and three-quarter million men and women included in union membership throughout the United States" are in "opposition to the Taft-Hartley law."

Rep. Byrd appeared before the committee in support of his bill (H.R. 115), which if adopted would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and replace it with a labor relations law modeled after the old (Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Mills Ask New Textile Pay Cut
- Speedup Takes Toll in Blood

NEW ENGLAND COTTON and rayon manufacturers, turned down the CIO union's demand for restoration of last year's 8½ cent hourly cut, are demanding another slash of from 7 to 10 cents an hour. That was what the Fall River group of millowners told the union at the opening conference. Negotiations with near-by Bedford mill-owners were stalled as the splitting AFL's textile union filed for an election. The balloting will take place Feb. 17. Contract deadline is March 15.

The AFL's textile union has been far too successful in its raids for the CIO union's comfort. The latest AFL victory was at three Duplan Corp. plants in the Wilkes - Barse area by a vote of 823 to 658. Hitherto its gains have been mainly in the South.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, largest system in the southeast, faces a strike as maintenance of way employees began taking a ballot for a walkout to fight the company's ruthless speedup and job-elimination policy.

Striking members of six railroad unions on the Chicago Great Western continued in their

third week with ranks solid. The company turned down a plan of the Mediation Board to discuss the settlement of 600 grievances.

LONGSTANDING GRIEVANCES and speedup forced 3,000 workers of Ford's Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., to strike. . . . The Hudson plant was down three days over grievances when the general office of the UAW-CIO ordered a return to work. . . . Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles voted 1,247 to ask authorization to strike the Maywood plant over unsettled grievances.

MORE THAN 1,000 JOBS will go down the drain in Trenton when General Electric moves its plant to Louisville. The workers are members of the UE. . . . The IUE-CIO has a similar situation in Newark with the closing of the National Union Radio Corp. employing 850.

Speedup and modernization are closing down old furnaces in the Pittsburgh area—six open-hearth in the U. S. Steel's Vandergrift plant and about half of the furnaces in Duquesne to shut down. The work goes to the new plants in other areas constructed by U. S. Steel mainly with government finances and tax writeoffs.

THE HIGH COST of profits and speedup to the working class in blood and lives was pointed up in a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that in 1952 there were approximately 2,031,000 injuries in industry—hardly a drop from the high 1951 level. There were 15,000 deaths; 84,000 injuries resulted in permanent disability with 1,500 no longer able to work for their livelihood.

THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING workers served wage demands for a 15 cents hourly raise on the industry's employers with March 15 set as the deadline. Charles W. Ervin, the ACW's representative in Washington for many years a Socialist journalist, died at the age of 87. He has been political writer of the ACW's Advance for some 20 years.

Pay Hike Ends Tugboat Tieup

SETTLEMENT of the strike of 3,500 New York harbor craft workers last week restored normal movement to the nation's largest harbor. The final agreement gave the strikers a 17-cent hourly wage hike and other improvements in their contract.

Negotiations between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, were completed Tuesday after being temporarily snagged by the question of minimum tug crews. That issue was finally submitted to arbitration.

When the strike began on Feb. 1, the union set its wage demand at 25 cents. The companies' final pre-strike offer was 8½ cents. The compromise was worked out through direct union-company talks, as Federal mediators had been asked to stay out of the talks.



Tugs tied at docks during the New York Strike.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," SAY THE PICKET SIGNS

Will AFL Put Teeth in Its Cleanup Order to the ILA?

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEW YORK, N.Y. "RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," read one of the crudely-lettered signs carried by picketing longshoremen outside the 14th St. building where "King" Joe Ryan has his offices. That sign has been haunting the "King" for some days. The pickets have returned on occasions.

Meanwhile, the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the International Longshoremen's Association is getting closer. But the "King" is still pondering.

The decision is not entirely up to him. He is "King" lifetime president of the ILA—but beneath him is the collection of mobsters in whose behalf he has ruled. They who milk the waterfront through their assorted rackets and shakedown operations are not ready to step down because the AFL asks them to.

Far from taking the steps to clean up and end the shape-up as they were directed to do, the "King" and his council are holding discussions in dark corners on what they can do to preserve another lease of life for their lucrative reign. One indication of the sort of thinking that is going on in Ryan's circle was a report from Miami, where

the AFL met, that Federation's heads are ready to hand the waterfront to a new union or an organizing body under the auspices of the AFL's maritime division to challenge the ILA, if Ryan's gang won't abdicate. Apparently the AFL leaders received word that the hoodlums aren't ready to leave the field.

Whether the AFL's leaders will eventually accept some deal with Ryan, or whether some personalities in the ILA less identified with the dirt blossoms forth as the gladiators against racketeering, the AFL's plainly-worded decision will be hard to duck. In fact, this writer is not aware of a single case in the AFL's history when its leading body reversed itself so completely on an issue—especially where it involved a struggle with the left.

For 20 years there has been a ceaseless battle on the waterfront between Ryan and the rank and file forces—the latter demanding a cleanup of hoodlums; a replacement of the shape-up by a regular and non-discriminatory form of hiring, like a rotary list; and democracy in the union. The rank and file forces won in the west but in the east Ryan's hood held on mainly because of the backing they received from the AFL.

But life has caught up with the 15 old men on the AFL's Council. No longer able to duck responsibility for the stench in the ILA, the Council did an about face and sent an ultimatum to the ILA which embodies in all essentials the rank and file program they have denounced for 20 years.

This is not to suggest, of course, that even the authors of the AFL Council's letter mean every word in it. But this is what it does say:

• The ILA is directed to "immediately" clean up "all semblance of crime, dishonesty and racketeering" with April 30 as the deadline, on pain of suspension or loss of the AFL charter.

• Any officers or appointed representatives, who have a criminal record, or accept "gifts and bribes from employers" must be removed immediately.

• The racket-breeding shape-up system of hiring must be "immediately" supplanted by a "system of regular employment and legitimate hiring methods."

• "Democratic procedures" must be put into operation in the ILA so members can elect "true and capable trade union leaders."

• The Council expressed a hope that law enforcement agencies would cooperate with the union in its cleanup drive.

exposed bribe and gift takers (which obviously includes admitted gift-taker Ryan).

• The Council categorically charged the ILA with failure to protect the longshoremen "from exploitation and oppression by employers as well as thugs."

It's a far-reaching program for the waterfront, at least in words.

Undoubtedly one of the important influences in the AFL Council's action was the indicated trend towards a "solution" of the waterfront situation. On the one hand, the shipowners sought to take advantage of the discredit heaped upon the racket-infested union to suggest, as they did before the Crime Commission, a hiring system that would be entirely dominated by the employers.

On the other hand, was the proposal of the Port Authority, and

received very warmly by the commission, that longshoremen be required to register and carry licenses issued by the state license bureau; that instead of shaping up at the piers, the dockers gather in designated labor exchanges, to be picked up by hiring bosses as they see fit; that the whole set-up (which would leave little more authority for the union than collect dues) be under the direction of a Port Authority Labor Relations director who would have authority to give or take away a license and judge whether the men are up to the required "moral" standards to rate a license.

Thus the handmaiden of racketeering is to be a state operated set-up on the waterfront—something abhorrent to the leaders of the AFL and most certainly to workers.

POINT of ORDER!

SURPRISING

By Alan Max

Hollywood is spending a lot of money on tri-dimensional movies. Surprising when you consider the efforts that the producers and the Un-American Committee have made to deprive movies of all depth.

Steelworkers Shut Down J & L Aliquippa Tube Mill

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—The seamless tube mill of the huge Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. plant was closed down last week by a walkout of 136 shipping department employees. About a third of the workers in that mill were killed as a result. The rank and file strike followed

the company's suspension of some workers who had participated in a stoppage at the same mill last month. The workers were demanding that they be placed on an incentive-pay basis, so they would get a higher wage. The grievance is reported now in the "fourth step" of the procedure provided in the union contract. The next and final step would be arbitration.

As in the earlier walkout, the company has threatened that unless the strikers return at once to their jobs, they will be fired. If later, rehired as new employees, they will have lost their seniority and other contract benefits.

STEELWORKERS STRIKE IN ERIE

ERIE, Pa.—The local plant of the Bucyrus-Erie Co. was closed on Feb. 5 by a rank and file strike of its 350 foundry workers over piece-work rates. The 750 other employees refused to cross picket lines established by the foundry men. International representative Lew Jenkins, of the CIO United Steelworkers, termed the walkout a "wildcat" but the workers refused to return to their jobs until the company offers a "satisfactory guarantee" on meetings demands.

HOMESTEAD STRIKE

THE FLAME-CUTTING department of the Homestead U. S. Steel plant was tied up by a two-day rank and file walkout the beginning of the month. The 48 workers involved returned to work on the company's agreement to arbitrate.

OIL WORKERS STRIKE

STRIKING OIL WORKERS at the Daugherty Refining Co. plant at Petrolia, Butler County, struck Feb. 1 for a general eight-cent hike in wages. They rejected a "package" offer which included a five-cent over-the-board raise. The 315 workers involved are represented by District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

STRIKE FAIRMONT PLANT

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—The Westinghouse Electric plant here

FEPC

(Continued from Page 16) Governor's right arm in the Senate, Mahany in a recent speech in Pittsburgh declared in effect that an employer in America has the right to hire anyone he chooses. Mahany's stand has "disturbed and excited the supporters of FEPC," Burgess noted.

Representative Paul F. Jones of Pittsburgh together with 16 other Democratic representatives from Philadelphia, Allegheny, Beaver and Northampton Counties, introduced an FEPC bill the end of last month. House Minority leader Hiram C. Andrews states that the entire Democratic delegation is pledged to support this bill.

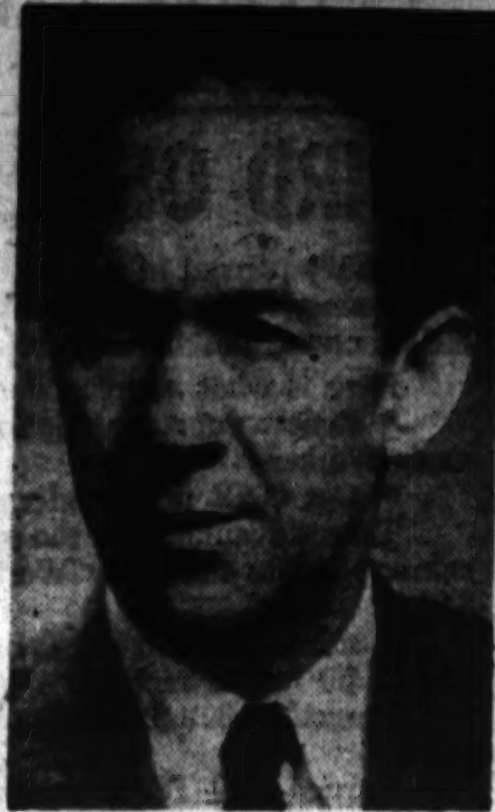
was closed Feb. 6 by a strike of the 500 employees of the fluorescent lamp division over a job-posting dispute. The corporation had ignored union contract provisions regarding job-posting procedure.

The 1,500 workers are represented by the CIO Electrical Workers, Local 626.

WOMEN STRIKE

SOME 137 WORKERS, most of them women, struck the Paper-craft Corp. plant here in a demand for a 14-cent-an-hour raise. The best the concern offered was a 2½-cent hourly increase for women and a five-cent hike for men.

Starting wages are only 75 cents an hour, with the average 94 cents. The employees are represented by CIO Local 440, United Paper Workers. The company makes gift wrappings.



STEVE NELSON

230 DAYS WITHOUT BAIL

STEVE NELSON has been denied bail since last June 26, when he was sentenced to 20 years, the most savage sentence ever given a political prisoner in the U.S.A. No other Smith-Sedition Act victim has been

denied bail for such a long period while appealing sentence. Wire, or write demanding bail for Nelson to: Gov. John Fine, Harrisburg, and / or - Judge Harry Montgomery, Pittsburgh.

JAIL THREAT WON'T STOP CAMPAIGN FOR ROSENBERGS

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. Jean D. Frantjus said last week that the attempt to jail her will not stop the growing movement to win clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Mrs. Frantjus is executive secretary of the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. She was held in \$1,000 bail for court last week, after leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars signed warrants charging her and Mrs. Juliette Casey, committee chairman, with "soliciting funds without a state permit."

Said Mrs. Frantjus:

"THIS ATTEMPT to send to jail Mrs. Casey and myself is a vicious effort on the part of a small group of self appointed professional super patriots to stop the growing sentiment for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

"THE ACTIVITIES of the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case have been a matter of public record. We are not going to stop our activities in behalf of clemency for the Rosenbergs which will guarantee to save the good name of our country."

"Millions of people in America and all over the world consider the death sentence of the Rosenbergs as unjust and unprecedented."

"Our efforts on behalf of clem-

ency by the committee is fighting to prevent another Sacco-Vanzetti case which brought shame upon the courts of America and disgrace to American justice.

"I am convinced that the people of Philadelphia will vindicate the activities of our committee, the ever growing demand for clemency."

150 Delegates Back Barrett's Repeal Bill

(Continued from Page 16) international scientific gatherings abroad."

Gene Derrickson, Rep. of the United Electrical Workers Union (Ind.) said the law, together with the Taft-Hartley law would be used against trade unionists.

ATTORNEY FILINDO B. MASINO, former national president of the Immigration and Naturalization Lawyers Committee, stated that this law introduces 20 new grounds for deportation, and 13 new grounds for exclusion, and that "the United States has more grounds for expatriation than any other country in the world."

ONE OF THE MOST startling

KING COAL

RABBITS LIVES PROTECTED

"THE COMMONWEALTH is paying out four times more money to protect rabbits, deer and other game in Pennsylvania than is being expended to protect human lives through the Department of Mines."

Statement by United Mine-workers' delegation to Gov. Fine, opposing recommendations by his Chesterman "Little Hooverville" Committee to abolish the State Department of Mines, and do away with ten state-owned hospitals in the coal fields.

The Chesterman report was also blasted by the newly appointed Secretary of Mines, William J. Clements as inaccurate and misleading: "I place a tag on the lives of our miners."

THE RELIANCE mine of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., employing 250 men near Pottsville is closing Feb. 14. It was the third mine the company has ordered closed recently. The other shutdowns affected 850 men.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Newly installed officers of the Shenan-



doah Central Labor Union were instructed at a recent meeting to arrange conferences between United Mineworkers officials and Congressman Ivor Fenton to consider growing unemployment among anthracite miners.

SENIORITY: The 300 miners of the Pittsburgh Coal Co's Montour Mine No. 4, at Hill Station near Pittsburgh, struck Jan. 30 over the layoff of 21 men. The United Mine Workers local charged the company ignored the union seniority rules in the discharges.

SAVED. A Dunmore miner, buried up to his neck in coal and a rescuer were brought to the surface recently after volunteers worked frantically for an hour and a half.

Win at Budd After Threat Of Walkout

PHILADELPHIA.—Attempts on the part of the Budd company, makers of auto parts and war products to cow its employees failed completely. The workers, members of Local 813, CIO Auto Workers, won the first round in their fight against speedup. They also won a number of commitments from the management for improved working conditions.

The dispute centered around the back-breaking chassis job. After many weeks of complaining about "unsatisfactory" production from the men, management got its heavy whips out. The rate-setters, foremen, and supervisors held watches on the workers and began removing men from their jobs for not

working fast enough.

After the union's top committees were coldly rebuffed in trying to settle the issue, a union ultimatum was issued to management. Again the company refused to budge.

A call was issued for a strike vote. An immediate settlement was effected and the strike meeting cancelled.

HIGHLIGHTS of the settlement were:

- Return of workers who were dismissed during the rate dispute.
- Increase of 5 percent in chassis job rate.
- Fifteen cents added to rate on Chevy fender job.
- Heating units in 1-A press shop.
- Ventilation for chassis welders.
- Lunch rooms for specialty shop and 5R machine shop.
- Locker room for specialty shop.
- Where any job is time studied and rated with a certain number of men, there will be no decrease in manpower as long as same quantity of work is produced.

Rosenberg Appeals

PITTSBURGH.—The local Civil Rights Congress started off a mill-gate distribution of circulars on the Rosenberg case with the distribution of 1,500 at the big U.S. Steel Corp. plant in Homestead last week.

law and would also give its full support to any movement working for repeal of the law. He stated that the law was directed primarily against trade unions.

Miss Harriet Baron, of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, spoke of the many cases going on now in this country where the foreign born were being hounded and harassed.

HARRY LEVITAN, well known Philadelphia civil liberties lawyer, was chairman of the conference. The following program of action was introduced by Attorney Morris Shafritz, and unanimously adopted:

- Organize delegations to visit Congressmen to obtain commitments and their support for conference resolutions.
- Obtain signatures on petitions which should be presented to every Philadelphia Congressman. No less than 5,000 for each congressional district.
- Get thousands of postcards and letters sent to Senators and congressmen.
- Organize large delegation to go to Washington to visit senators and congressmen.
- Develop neighborhood campaigns around action program, which includes the visiting of ministers and rabbis, round robin letters, local meetings, etc.
- Set up a continuation committee, which shall carry forward the program of action.

Legion Slaps Down Musmanno on Composer

PITTSBURGH.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno has been slapped down again, this time by the American Legion. Previously, the persecutor of Steve Nelson was condemned by the Pennsylvania Bar Association in January for his "partisan political activities."

Charges of "disloyalty" brought by Musmanno against composer Dr. Roy Harris were rejected in a report that the Americanism Committee of the Allegheny County American Legion issued Feb. 3. The Pittsburgh Press disclosed that after a two-month study of Musmanno's charges, the Legion (the

COL. JOHN H. SHENKEL, chairman for 18 years of the Americanism Committee, threatened during a wild two-hour meeting (Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph) to resign unless his committee's resolution, rejecting Musmanno's charges, was accepted. "We must not allow ourselves to be stampeded into a vigilante organization," he warned.

Musmanno was finally forced to withdraw his condemnation of Dr. Harris, composer in residence at the Pennsylvania University for Women. He threatened, however, to pursue his attack on Harris at a further Legion meeting, March 3.

Legion's refusal to get "stampeded" by Musmanno, the Post-Gazette declared:

"The public will find it incredible that the flimsy evidence upon which the jurist based his plea could have been offered seriously by a man who presumes to sit in highest judgement upon more than 10,000,000 Pennsylvanians."

Previously, top Legion officials have supported Musmanno's anti-Communist tirades.

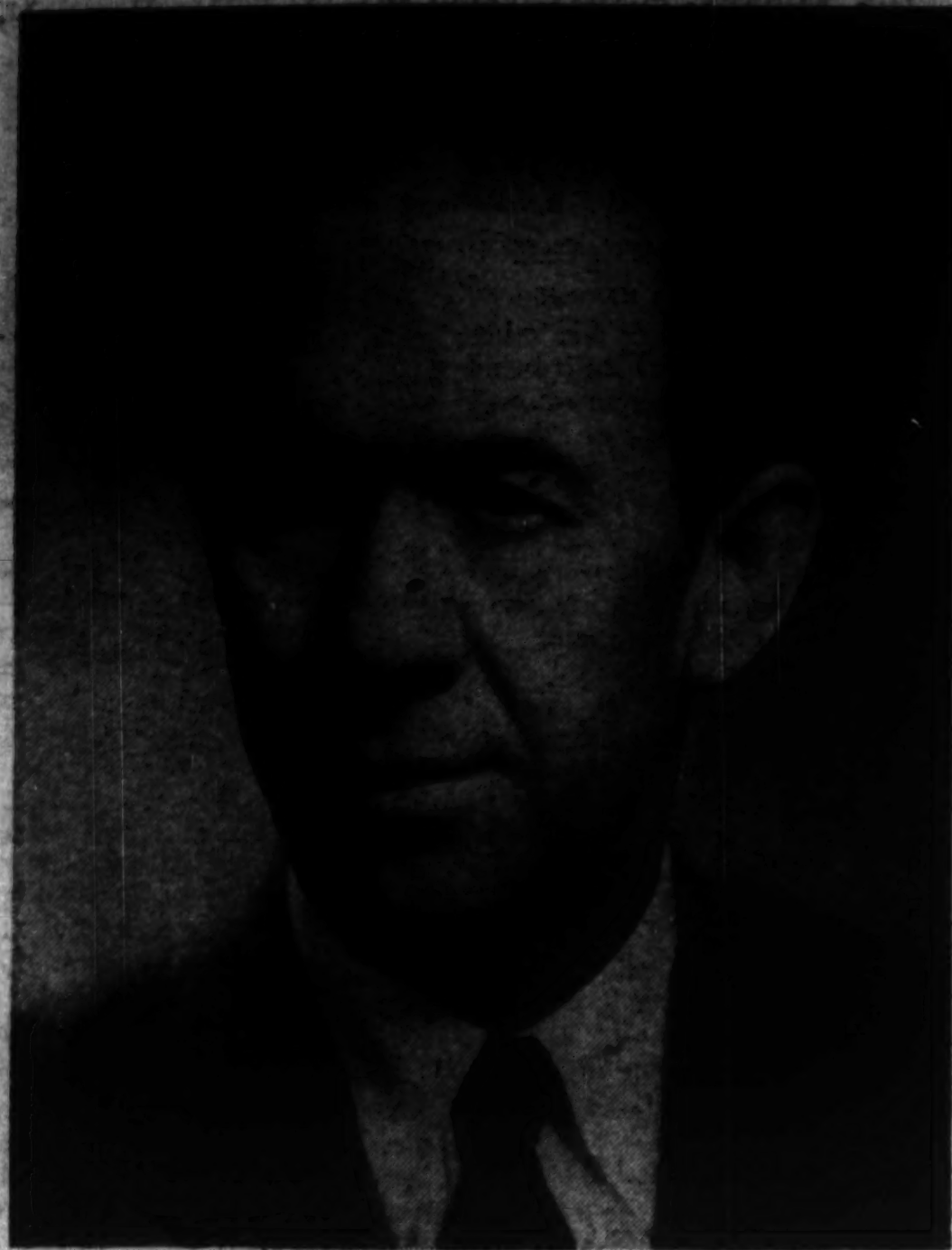
MUSMANNO'S ATTACK on Harris stressed that the composer had dedicated his Fifth Symphony, written during the last war, to the

Soviet armed forces. Harris refused to accede to Musmanno's demand to repudiate this dedication.

According to a story in the Post-Gazette, Musmanno's right to participate as a delegate at the Legion meeting is being questioned. It quotes the Legion regulations against using Legion posts for partisan political purposes.

Local papers disclosed that Musmanno had gotten himself appointed a Legion delegate through friends in the McKees Rocks Stowe township Legion post.

Matt Cvetic, FBI agent, although not a delegate, was reported at the closed session of the Americanism Committee.



STEVE NELSON

Why the Steve Nelson Trial Concerns Your Welfare

—See Page 7

Andy Onda — Man of Steel

—See Page 9

'Stop Slaughter' — A Mother

PITTSBURGH.—A Korean soldier's mother pleads for a "stop to the slaughter" in a letter to the Post-Gazette of Feb. 5. The letter follows:

"Mothers, when are we going to put a stop to the slaughtering of our sons?"

"The general asked why all the fuss; only three were killed and 90 wounded. But he kept back

where there was no danger. Our boys had to go up to be ambushed. "How long are we going to let this go on?"

"My son has been over there on the front lines six months, and only God and His Blessed Mother have kept him safe, not the generals. They send them to be ambushed. Let's do something to put a stop to it!"

SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM KOREA, SAYS GI's FATHER

PHILADELPHIA.—In a letter to the Evening Bulletin, Feb. 6, the father of a soldier in the "Far Eastern War zone" declares "our boys never did belong in Korea." The letter declares:

"Inasmuch as my son is now in the Far Eastern war zone for the second time since June, 1950—not of his own volition—I deeply re-

sent the grandstand tactics of our generals and their conduct of the police action in Korea, particularly in reference to 'Operation Smack'.

"In my opinion, our boys never did belong in Korea, and should be withdrawn as soon as feasible—excepting for volunteers.

"If this be treason, make the most of it." BEN SPIRO.

Testimonial to Ben Careathers' In Pittsburgh on Feb. 14

PITTSBURGH.—An outstanding event in the celebration of Negro History Week here is a testimonial in honor of Ben Careathers, Negro Communist leader and his score of years of struggle for the rights of his people and the working class in this area.

This affair will take place Saturday evening, Feb. 14, 8 p.m. at the Rose St. Hall, 2040 Rose St., near Devilliers St., in the Hill. William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will speak.

The program includes singing, dancing and an interpretative reading. Refreshments will be served.



BEN CAREATHERS



PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1953

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150 Delegates Back Barrett's Repeal Bill

PHILADELPHIA. — There is widespread demand for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act, Clarence Pickett revealed at the Race St. Forum last Sunday night. A crowd of 300 heard the prominent Quaker and Earl Harrison, former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, condemn the racist act.

Earlier, 150 delegates to a Conference at the Hotel Sylvania unanimously adopted a plan of action to win support for the Repeal bill, H.R. 220, introduced into Congress by the South Philadelphia Democrat, William Barrett.

Pickett stated that most witnesses before the President's Study Commission, of which he and Harrison were both members, favored repeal of the present law, and its replacement with one more equitable and less discriminatory.

"The predominant feeling among our witnesses," Pickett declared, "was that America is not full, our economy is not static, and good people coming into the country are always an asset to the country."

The McCarran-Walter Act, Pickett charged, is a frank attempt to retain White Supremacy in this country. The System of National Origins Quotas was opposed overwhelmingly by church, labor, and farming groups throughout all sections of the country.

Earl Harrison, also a member of the President's Study Commission, and former Dean of the U. of P. law school, revealed that under



McCARRAN

the McCarran-Walter Act a citizen can be denaturalized and deported for offenses committed years previous to the law's enactment and even for offenses committed after citizenship has been granted, in effect creating a second class citizenship status, he declared.

DR. WM. PEARLMAN, well known biochemist, condemned the law because "it has obstructed scientific advance... and has kept prominent scientists out of this country and hindered American scientists from participating in in-

(Continued on Page 15)

ATTEMPT TO UNDERMINE CARPENTERS' WAGE SCALE

PITTSBURGH. — Skilled AFL building trades workers, entitled to a rate of \$3 per hour, who are temporarily unemployed between jobs are required by the State Employment Service to take non-union employment at \$1.28 an hour, if no employment is available under union conditions, according to complaints filed by union leaders. They also protested against long delays in getting jobless compensation checks.

It was pointed out that union workers accepting employment below the union scale may be suspended from their union, thereby losing such benefits as seniority, pension and life or other insurance benefits. To get reinstated the member would have to pay from

\$100 up in initiation fees besides all accumulated benefits.

District Manager Alfred C. Scott, of the Service told the delegation that the State Superior Court had decided no distinction may be made between union and non-union workers in referrals for work. So long as this regulation prevails, union workers temporarily jobless have no alternative in obtaining the unemployment compensation to which they are entitled but to take non-union jobs under the union scale, if such are offered them.

Union leaders, representing the AFL Pittsburgh Building & Construction Trades Council, are appealing the matter to the head office of the State Employment Service in Harrisburg.

Shop Talk



RAGPICKER: Two men froze to death in Philadelphia last week. One was a ragpicker, Dennis Gordon, 45. He was found dead during the cold spell in his tarpaper shack in southwest Philadelphia. Another man froze to death the same morning in a nearby vacant lot. He was 62-year-old Joseph Gallagher.

UNITY: The Maritime Trades Council, comprising 18 waterfront unions, pledged support to the strike of Philadelphia AFL tugboat workers.

NO BOSSES KILLED: Two Negro workers were killed and six seriously hurt in an explosion at the Sun Oil Company's tank storage farm at Marcus Hook, Feb. 2. The blast occurred opposite the company's foundry process plant where 11 workers were killed in an explosion, October, 1946.

LONGER HOURS: All teacher associations, as well as pupils and parents, are reported opposed to lengthening senior high school day from 2:30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Public hearings will be held on the proposal, which is backed by big business groups, and supported by school superintendent Louis Hoyer. Opponents say "it" would be opening wedge to stretch out hours for all grades, and all teachers.

HOSIERY: AFL Hosiery Workers are reported demanding a 15 percent wage increase, to offset last year's wage cut, plus a cost of living raise. Three thousand workers are involved in current contract negotiations.

STARVATION: 22 million dollar cut in relief appropriations threatens unemployed workers with starvation. A new bill introduced in Harrisburg also threatens them with bigger jail sentences. State assistance (relief) was being paid in January to 226,586 persons. Of them, 24,664 were in general assistance category "which is most sensitive" the department bulletin says "to any change in employment conditions."

FEPC Faces Tough Battle In Pa. Senate

HARRISBURG. — Despite the most powerful support in years by labor and liberal leaders, the passage of a satisfactory FEPC bill at this session of the legislature is by no means assured. A Pittsburgh Post-Gazette story by its Harrisburg correspondent estimated the FEPC chances as "doubtful."

According to the Post-Gazette, the doublecross will occur in the same committee in the State Senate that killed FEPC in the last session, the Judiciary General Committee. The bill will probably pass the House easily as it did before.

"The complexion of this committee appears, at this time, even more adverse to such legislation than before," he comments. The story points out that while State Sen. John M. Walker, Pittsburgh Republican, is chairman of the committee and reportedly for FEPC, two Pittsburgh Democrats who actively campaigned in the last session for the bill—Joseph M. Barr and Bernard B. McGinnis—are off the committee.

Moreover, State Senator Rowland B. Mahany, of Crawford County, who is the Republican Senate floor leader, and is a bitter enemy of FEPC, is on the committee.

Milton V. Burgess, political commentator of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph points out, that while Mahany is supposed to be the

(Continued on Page 15)

Drive Launched to Reverse Eisenhower 'No' to Clemency

By MILTON HOWARD

A HORRIFIED WORLD which heard with unbelieving ears the brutal accents of President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was determined not to bow down to this savage act.

"It is clear that life or death for the Rosenbergs is now in the hands of the American people," declared the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case a few hours after President Eisenhower announced his rejection of the plea for clemency.

An emergency meeting of the committee, convened at its New York headquarters Wednesday night, issued a call for a round-the-clock vigil at the White House Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14, to urge Eisenhower to reconsider his hasty death decree for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Attending the emergency meeting were members from number of
(Continued on Page 15)



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They Can Still Be Saved!

An Editorial

CAN THE ROSENBERGS still be saved from the horrible death which a ruthless Eisenhower-Taft-Dulles leadership has doomed them?

Yes, they can still be saved! But it is only the American working class, in its powerful trade union movement, and in its rallying of the people as a whole, which can yet save them.

The men who plotted this inhuman crime against two innocent human beings were forced by an unexpected world protest to stay their death plan. Truman did not dare to kill them. He left it to Eisenhower to do. He left it to the new mob of the worst reactionaries, the open agents of the pro-fascist Big Business circles now in the saddle at Washington.

But the same protest which stopped the scheduled execution Jan. 14 can mount such a new and powerful world movement that can yet save them.

WHY DOES THE American working class, the CIO and AFL, and the other unions, have so deep a stake in this crisis?

Because the real target of the planned Rosenberg executions is precisely this working class, and this labor movement. Let no one deceive himself on this point.

THE ENEMIES OF LABOR plan to make "subversion" and "espionage" a capital crime. And how will they define "espionage" and "subversion"? They are already indicting an anti-Communist like Owen Lattimore for "subversive" ideas; they are not only telling America that an innocent Jewish couple like the Rosenbergs "caused the Korea war," but that middle-class conservatives like Lattimore and "followers of FDR" in the Government "betrayed America" at Yalta!

There can be no doubt about it; the labor movement with its millions of workers in so-called "defense" factories, with its demands for higher wages to curb a depression (AFL), and with its denunciations of McCarthyism is the big target here.

But this powerful American labor movement, which thus far has not seen fully how the plot to kill the Rosenbergs affects its deepest welfare, can make itself felt even at this late hour.

Leaders of labor cannot keep silent without deeply committing their organizations to a crime which will slash at them in the days ahead.

It is no accident, they must

realize, that the same Tafts, and Dulleses and Eisenhowers who openly call for a crackdown on Labor are the chief architects of this latest crime. If these men can sell America the idea that it is "normal" to kill people who have "left" opinions, then how much democracy will there be left for the rest of America?

IT IS NOT YET too late to act. Eisenhower can be made to reconsider his brutal decision by the fifteen million members of the AFL, CIO and other unions, if they will speak out in their patriotic and simply human indignation.

New activity by the American labor movement will inspire and rouse the vast millions of West Europe who have already spoken for clemency. New activity by Labor at this late hour can change the situation as the Supreme Court gets the final appeals for a stay of execution and a new trial.

The men in Washington are acting out of desperation and fear of the people. But they cannot silence American democracy or the labor movement with the bodies of the innocent Rosenbergs!

The fight to save the Rosenbergs is still a real, a practical fight if the working class, leader of the American people plunges into it with all its might. This is Labor's fight if ever there was one.

ACT NOW TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

It was urged that all Americans do the following to help stop the execution of the Rosenbergs:

1. Rush wires to President Eisenhower protesting the refusal to commute the death penalty and asking him to reconsider.
2. Distribute leaflets in all neighborhoods telling the people the truth about the case, urging them to wire Eisenhower.
3. Send wires to Judge Irving Kaufman, Federal Court Building, Foley Square, New York City, urging a stay of execution pending new appeals to the Supreme Court and to Eisenhower.
4. Organize mass meetings, prayer meetings, vigils, picket lines urging clemency.
5. Join and support the round-the-clock vigil which started Saturday, Feb. 14.

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

Who Arranged for Her Mother's Visit?

Ethel Rejects New 'Lie or Else' Trick

WHO SENT Ethel Rosenberg's mother to Sing Sing Prison to try to get Ethel to "confess" to a government-made lie so that she might escape the electric chair?

The terrible story is revealed by Ethel herself in a letter sent out Jan. 21 and made available to the press last week.

IN HER LETTER, Ethel writes:

"This is to let you know my mother was here on Monday. . . .

"Now brace yourself for a shock. The fact is, I am still in a state of stupefaction over its bold-faced immorality.

"At one point, while stating the emotional factors she could employ in speaking to Davy (her brother, David Greenglass whose unsupported testimony put her and her husband, Julius into the death house—M.H.), I pointed out to her that whatever unfounded fear of reprisal he might be harboring, it was my life that was in peril not his.

"And further, if I while awaiting electrocution was not afraid to continue to assert my innocence and give the lie to his story, why couldn't he, in a far more advantageous position, be man enough to own up, at long last, to this lie, and help save my life instead of letting it be forfeited to save his face!

"Our conversation follows, and I give it verbatim:

"Said she 'So what would have been so terrible if you had backed up his story?' I guess my mouth kind of fell open.

"What," I replied, "and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name, and my husband's, and children's to be blackened to protect him? What, and go along with a story that I knew to be untrue, where it involved my husband and me? Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight, just what are you driving at?"

"Believe it or not, she answered 'Yes, you get me straight; I mean even it was a lie, all right, so it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here? No, if you had agreed that what Davy said was so, even it wasn't, you wouldn't have got this!'

"I protested, shocked as I could be, 'But, Ma, would you have had me willingly commit perjury?'

"She shrugged her shoulders indifferently and maintained doggedly, 'You wouldn't be here!'

THIS AMAZING SCENE is not the first occasion when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—against whom there is not one shred of real evidence—felt the pressure to make a deal, to "confess" and "finger" other victims if they want to live.

Labor Girds for Fight On T-H Changes

By BERNARD BURTON

THE TOP BODIES of the AFL and CIO prepared last week to counter a series of new anti-union amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, most of them sponsored by Mr. Republican himself, Sen. Robert Alfonso Taft. The AFL Executive Council, which met in Miami, Fla., and the CIO Executive Board, which met in Washington, on amendments of their own to present to Congressional hearings.

No joint AFL-CIO action on T-H was indicated but reports of union amendments showed a great similarity between the programs of

both organizations. The attitude to Taft's amendments was summed up in this statement by the CIO Board: "For each mincing step forward, they take a stride backward. Petty liberalizations are coupled with new anti-union restrictions."

Both top committees also indicated the widespread uneasiness in labor's ranks over the economic program outlined in Eisenhower's State of the Union message, with the AFL warning that "labor considers (it) loaded with potential danger." The CIO stated the message "caused us considerable concern" and warned that Eisenhower's "approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people."

AFL to Step Up Political Action

MIAMI, Fla.

THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council resolved to launch a stepped-up political action drive with the immediate aim of electing friends of labor to Congress in 1954. The administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE), the AFL's political arm, voted to being an immediate campaign for political contributions at the rate of \$1 per year per member, to create a women's division of LLPE and to keep a close check on voting records of Congressmen.

James L. McDevitt, LLPE director, said that the women's vote went to Eisenhower in the last elections. He declared this indicated the need for intensified political activity among women. He failed to note, however, that the large vote for Eisenhower was due to his demagogic peace promises. Neither McDevitt nor any other top AFL leader drew the logical conclusion that greater political support could be rallied by fighting for such peace issues as an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The AFL leadership also noted with alarm the continued drop in prices paid to farmers while they are forced to pay high prices for manufactured products. The drop in farm prices, the AFL pointed out, was not reflected in consumer prices. It pointed to this as a grave danger sign on the economic horizon.

THE TWO TOP GROUPS did not see eye to eye on the ending of wage and price controls, although both expressed fears of future price gouges at the expense of the workers. The AFL Council had opposed the end of controls, (Continued on Page 13)

Labor Backs Bill To Restore NLRA

By HARRY RAYMOND

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.

THE FIGHT for repeal of the slave-labor Taft-Hartley Act got under way last week in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Labor union forces began rallying in support of the youthful Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), who told the committee Wednesday that "most of the sixteen and three-quarter million men and women included in union membership throughout the United States" are in "opposition to the Taft-Hartley law."

Rep. Byrd appeared before the committee in support of his bill (H.R. 115), which if adopted would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and replace it with a labor relations law modeled after the old (Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Mills Ask New Textile Pay Cut
- Speedup Takes Toll in Blood

NEW ENGLAND COTTON and rayon manufacturers, turned down the CIO union's demand for restoration of last year's 8½ cent hourly cut, are demanding another slash of from 7 to 10 cents an hour. That was what the Fall River group of millowners told the union at the opening conference. Negotiations with near-by Bedford mill-owners were stalled as the splitting AFL's textile union filed for an election. The balloting will take place Feb. 17. Contract deadline is March 15.

The AFL's textile union has been far too successful in its raids for the CIO union's comfort. The latest AFL victory was at three Duplan Corp. plants in the Wilkes - Barse area by a vote of 823 to 658. Hitherto its gains have been mainly in the South.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, largest system in the southeast, faces a strike as maintenance of way employees began taking a ballot for a walkout to fight the company's ruthless speedup and job-elimination policy.

Striking members of six railroad unions on the Chicago Great Western continued in their

third week with ranks solid. The company turned down a plan of the Mediation Board to discuss the settlement of 600 grievances.

LONGSTANDING GRIEVANCES and speedup forced 3,000 workers of Ford's Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., to strike. . . . The Hudson plant was down three days over grievances when the general office of the UAW-CIO ordered a return to work. . . . Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles - voted 1,247 to ask authorization to strike the Maywood plant over unsettled grievances.

MORE THAN 1,000 JOBS will go down the drain in Trenton when General Electric moves its plant to Louisville. The workers are members of the UE. . . . The IUE-CIO has a similar situation in Newark with the closing of the National Union Radio Corp. employing 850.

Speedup and modernization are closing down old furnaces in the Pittsburgh area—six open-hearth in the U. S. Steel's Vandergrift plant and about half of the furnaces in Duquesne to shut down. The work goes to the new plants in other areas constructed by U. S. Steel mainly with government finances and tax writeoffs.

THE HIGH COST of profits and speedup to the working class in blood and lives was pointed up in a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that in 1952 there were approximately 2,031,000 injuries in industry—hardly a drop from the high 1951 level. There were 15,000 deaths; 84,000 injuries resulted in permanent disability with 1,500 no longer able to work for their livelihood.

THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING workers served wage demands for a 15 cents hourly raise on the industry's employers with March 15 set as the deadline. Charles W. Ervin, the ACW's representative in Washington for many years a Socialist journalist, died at the age of 87. He has been political writer of the ACW's Advance for some 20 years.

Pay Hike Ends Tugboat Tieup

SETTLEMENT of the strike of 3,500 New York harbor craft workers last week restored normal movement to the nation's largest harbor. The final agreement gave the strikers a 17-cent hourly wage hike and other improvements in their contract.

Negotiations between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, were completed Tuesday after being temporarily snagged by the question of minimum tug crews. That issue was finally submitted to arbitration.

When the strike began on Feb. 1, the union set its wage demand at 25 cents. The companies' final pre-strike offer was 8½ cents. The compromise was worked out through direct union-company talks, as Federal mediators had been asked to stay out of the talks.



Tugs tied at docks during the New York Strike.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," SAY THE PICKET SIGNS

Will AFL Put Teeth in Its Cleanup Order to the ILA?

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEW YORK, N.Y.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," read one of the crudely-lettered signs carried by picketing longshoremen outside the 14th St. building where "King" Joe Ryan has his offices. That sign has been haunting the "King" for some days. The pickets have returned on occasions.

Meanwhile, the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the International Longshoremen's Association is getting closer. But the "King" is still pondering.

The decision is not entirely up to him. He is "King" lifetime president of the ILA—but beneath him is the collection of mobsters in whose behalf he has ruled. They who milk the waterfront through their assorted rackets and shakedown operations are not ready to step down because the AFL asks them to.

Far from taking the steps to clean up and end the shape-up as they were directed to do, the "King" and his council are holding discussions in dark corners on what they can do to preserve another lease of life for their lucrative reign. One indication of the sort of thinking that is going on in Ryan's circle was a report from Miami that

the AFL met, that Federation's heads are ready to hand the waterfront to a new union or an organizing body under the auspices of the AFL's maritime division to challenge the ILA, if Ryan's gang won't abdicate. Apparently the AFL leaders received word that the hoodlums aren't ready to leave the field.

Whether the AFL's leaders will eventually accept some deal with Ryan, or whether some personalities in the ILA less identified with the dirt blossoms forth as the gladiators against racketeering, the AFL's plainly-worded decision will be hard to duck. In fact, this writer is not aware of a single case in the AFL's history when its leading body reversed itself so completely on an issue—especially where it involved a struggle with the left.

For 20 years there has been a ceaseless battle on the waterfront between Ryan and the rank and file forces—the latter demanding a cleanup of hoodlums; a replacement of the shape-up by a regular and non-discriminatory form of hiring, like a rotary list; and democracy in the union. The rank and file forces won in the west but in the east Ryan's hands held on. . . .

But life has caught up with the 15 old men on the AFL's Council. No longer able to duck responsibility for the stench in the ILA, the Council did an about face and sent an ultimatum to the ILA which embodies in all essentials the rank and file program they have denounced for 20 years.

This is not to suggest, of course, that even the authors of the AFL Council's letter mean every word in it. But this is what it does say:

• The ILA is directed to "immediately" clean up "all semblance of crime, dishonesty and racketeering" with April 30 as the deadline, on pain of suspension or loss of the AFL charter.

• Any officers or appointed representatives, who have a criminal record, or accept "gifts and bribes from employers" must be removed immediately.

• The racket-breeding shape-up system of hiring must be "immediately" supplanted by a "system of regular employment and legitimate hiring methods."

• "Democratic procedures" must be put into operation in the ILA so members can elect "true and capable trade union leaders."

• The Council expressed a hope that the longshoremen would "voluntarily" accept the program.

exposed bribe and gift takers (which obviously includes admitted gift-taker Ryan).

• The Council categorically charged the ILA with failure to protect the longshoremen "from exploitation and oppression by employers as well as thugs."

It's a far-reaching program for the waterfront, at least in words.

Undoubtedly one of the important influences in the AFL Council's action was the indicated trend towards a "solution" of the waterfront situation. On the one hand, the shipowners sought to take advantage of the discredit heaped upon the racket-infested union to suggest, as they did before the Crime Commission, a hiring system that would be entirely dominated by the employers.

On the other hand, was the proposal of the Port Authority, and

received very warmly by the commission, that longshoremen be required to register and carry licenses issued by the state license bureau; that instead of shaping up at the piers, the dockers gather in designated labor exchanges, to be picked up by hiring bosses as they see fit; that the whole set-up (which would leave little more authority for the union than collect dues) be under the direction of a Port Authority Labor Relations director who would have authority to give or take away a license and judge whether the men are up to the required "moral" standards to rate a license.

Thus the handmaiden of racketeering is to be a state operated set-up on the waterfront—something abhorrent to the leaders of the AFL and most certainly to workers.

POINT OF ORDER!

SURPRISING

By Alan Max

Hollywood is spending a lot of money on tri-dimensional movies. Surprising when you consider the efforts that the producers and the Un-American Committee have made to deprive movies of all depth.



**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1953

JERSEY LAGS IN THE WORKER CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN

DESPITE excellent work by said Mrs. Blokesberg. "Press Freedom of the Press groups in the Essex and Farm areas success of the present Worker circulation drive is seriously threatened. That's the blunt warning issued by Mrs. Bertha Blokesberg, secretary of the New Jersey Freedom of the Press Association.

"In view of Eisenhower's latest proposals for expanding the Korean war it is just unthinkable that supporters of the only peace paper in New Jersey will allow our 1953 circulation campaign to falter," said Mrs. Blokesberg.

"Eisenhower wants to extend the Korean war. Our paper fights to end the war. Getting subs to The Worker is fighting for peace."

AROUND THE STATE

NAME NEGRO TO SCHOOL BOARD

Dr. Julius C. McKelvie becomes the first Negro to serve on the Long Branch schoolboard in the city's history. Dr. McKelvie was appointed for a five-year term by the mayor. Asbury Park, Red Bank and Long Branch, in the shore area now have Negro representation on the school boards.

In Hightstown four candidates are running in the school board elections including Thomas R. Williams. Mr. Williams is the first Negro to ever seek election to the board. Three are to be elected for three-year terms.

In Hamilton Township Richard W. Nevius is a candidate for the school board. Mr. Nevius is the first Negro to ever file for the board there. In announcing his candidacy Mr. Nevius said: "... all segments of Hamilton's population should be represented on the educational body. . . . I feel it is my civic duty to seek the position. . . ."

The three incumbents, who are running for reelection, have ganged up against the election of a Negro. In a subtle white chauvinist statement they jointly call on the voters to "... continue the boards present harmonious operation."

FILE SUIT ON "LOYALTY OATH"

The ACLU has filed suit against the Newark Housing Authority attacking the loyalty oaths for low-cost housing tenants as unconstitutional. On request of U. S. Attorney General Richman the State Superior Court has delayed hearings until Feb. 27.

groups in the Essex and Farm areas have proven the job can be done. It can also be done in Hudson, Union, Passaic, Camden and Middlesex if the lethargy that has characterized the drive in those areas is immediately overcome."

Of 304 subs obtained so far Essex and Farm have been responsible for 245 of these. The standings are: Essex-130, Farm-115, Mercer-22, Passaic-10, Union-9, Hudson-8, Camden-7, Middlesex-3. The state goal is 1,200, by March 15.

NEWARK.

RALPH COOPER, last of the Trenton Six still in prison, was proven innocent by the state's own evidence in the last trial, reporter William Reuben told a group that met here Saturday to plan a campaign for Cooper's freedom.

The state's star witness, he said, claimed three other men were in the store when her commonlaw husband was killed. She eliminated Cooper, and then added from the witness stand:

"If there had been any more, I would have seen them."

Reuben, National Guardian reporter whose stories on the Trenton Six brought the case to international attention, compared the Trenton to earlier frameups, and concluded: "Never before have the people had such ammunition to free an innocent man!"

AMONG OTHERS who gathered at the "Free Ralph Cooper" conference was Mrs. Emma English, whose five-year struggle to free her son, Collis English, ended last



RALPH COOPER

December when the Trenton Six victim died in State Prison.

"Ralph is like my own son," she said. "I'm in the fight as long as there's breath in my body."

The group rose for one minute of silence to honor Collis English. "The vengeful state took the life of our friend and brother," said Lewis Moroze, state secretary

of the Civil Rights Congress. "We pledge, in his name, to fight for Ralph Cooper's freedom."

THE CONFERENCE delegates pledged to carry the facts back to their unions, churches and fraternal groups, and to point out these glaring contradictions:

—In this "murder case without a murderer," prosecutor Volpe introduced as evidence against Cooper a soda bottle, enclosed in a sock, which he claimed was a "murder weapon." The bottle, it was proven in court, was in a warehouse until 1950—two years after the crime was committed!

—The state's own witness, Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III, testified that the night he witnessed signing of "confessions," Cooper appeared to be drugged. Now Volpe in a vengeful attack has charged the young Negro doctor with "perjury."

—Cooper's so-called "confession"—the first statement extorted from him (a second, more "complete" version was thrown out of court) actually confesses to nothing—clearly indicates from the start that police dictated it, when it speaks in legal jargon about "no threats, coercion, or promises."

The group pledged to circulate petitions urging Gov. Driscoll to remove prosecutor Volpe and drop the indictment against Cooper:

—To urge everyone interested in the Trenton Six case to write to Mercer County Jail Warden Michael Bjek and Freeholder Curry, urging them to allow Cooper to have visitors.

—To write Cooper himself telling him of their support, and suggest that friends write of the real facts to their local papers.

—Wherever meetings are held throughout Brotherhood Week, to raise the demand, "Free Ralph Cooper!"

Speedup at GM Plant in Linden Forces Strike Vote

LINDEN, N. J.

Editor, The Worker:

At the GM BOP (Buick, Olds, Pontiac) Plant in Linden, the workers have been faced with large increases in workloads (speedup), and forced overtime (an old story). Also long delays in calling committeemen, issuing hospital passes, processing work standard grievances, etc.

In defense of their hard won rights the workers demanded a strike vote on plant wide speedup. One of the big reasons causing this action was that Department 17 (Trim) was determined to walkout over a number of suspensions as a result of brutal speedup.

The result of the strike vote was approximately 1400 for and 150 against. This vote clearly showed that the workers were ready to strike against bringing back open shop conditions to Linden GM.

Following this there was 5 days of negotiation, as per contract, on work standard grievances. Then a special membership meeting was called.

Frank James, Intl. Rep. and Martin Gerber, Regional Director, came to the meeting with a last minute deal on one speedup grievance. This didn't satisfy the workers. One question asked was "Why did not the union representatives negotiate about plant wide speedup and forced overtime, if they were able to talk about gloves and hand cream?"

Workers took the floor to point out that speedup was throughout the plant not just in Dept. 17. The meeting of approximately 400 workers unanimously rejected the agreement arrived at. An overwhelming majority of the men called for an immediate strike.

The 2 union officials did their best to discourage the strike sentiment. They said that the strike authorization would be valid only if Livingston, the Intl. vice-pres-

ident would approve. They indicated that the International would not approve of this strike over speedup.

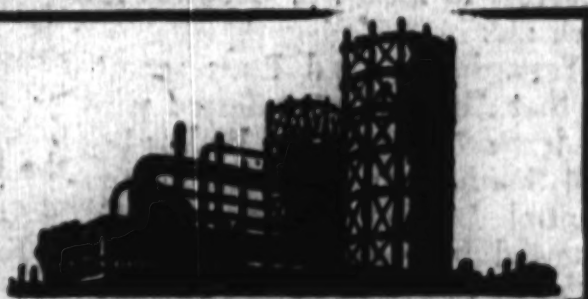
The workers then dug up dollar bills for Gerber to call Livingston in Detroit, but no call was made. More attempts to pacify the men followed, but were not successful.

and angry workers stormed out of the hall at the end of the meeting.

This was on Jan. 27. Since then we have heard nothing. But the workers are not content to let it rest at that. The men in GM Linden want to fight speedup.

—GM JOE.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



THE ANSWER TO THE SHAPE-UP

The latest issue of the "N. J. Dockers" hits at the ideas of government-controlled hiring as an answer to the racket-ridden shapeup system. The paper, a hard hitting weapon for better conditions and democratic unionism, is put out by Jersey members of the ILA.

"All these ideas that suggest a change in the method of hiring thru registration, government agencies, omit one very important factor. That the rank and file needs a union, but a union that is controlled by the membership."

"We cannot allow ourselves to be tricked into anything that will continue to leave us wide open to ship owners attacks. These ideas do just that."

The longshoremen themselves—thru organized, united action on the docks and in the locals—must do the housecleaning in the ILA if conditions on the docks are to change for the better. That's the paper's message to the dock workers.

A cartoon headed "THINGS TO COME" shows a new brom labeled "Rank & File Unity." The broom is sweeping the Ryans, Marchittos, shapeup, government registration, and goon control of the union clear out of the picture.

URGE ACTION ON RENT CONTROL

The State AFL has called on Gov. Driscoll to put a new "lawless" rent control law on the books as quickly as possible. Louis Marcianite, state president of the AFL, urged speed because the present rent control law is slated to expire in June.

TELLS AIMS OF NEGRO COUNCIL

Miss Vicki Garvin, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council, was the speaker at a meeting held at the St. James AME Zion Church in Perth Amboy.

Miss Garvin reviewed the achievements of the NNLC in winning jobs and upgrading for thousands of Negro workers. The Council is concerned mainly with the fight to obtain jobs for Negroes, and is not a rival to other organizations fighting for civil rights. Miss Garvin explained.

William Morton, chairman of the Middlesex County Negro Labor Council, presided. Other speakers were Herbert Lerner, regional director Mine, Mill, Andrew Gardner, president of the Carteret Packing-house Workers Union, and Wiley Williams, a Mine, Mill steward at U. S. Metals.

Newark CIO Women Hit Walter Bill

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).—The CIO Essex County Women's League denounced the McCarran-Walter Act in a resolution which charged it created "discriminatory immigration barriers offensive to racial, religious and national groups throughout the whole world."

WARN AGAINST "DISLOYALTY" CHARGES

The New Jersey Council of Churches has passed a resolution charges on the loyalty of citizens. No one should be considered guilty "of being subversive or disloyal because of association, hearsay, rumor, malignant or vengeful accusation or any other process accepted by those in which the principles and processes of objective legal evidence have been applied."

In another resolution the Church body urged all Christians and citizens to familiarize themselves with the principles of the Constitution—particularly with the Bill of Rights.

Everyone will be at the Daily Worker's annual birthday ball Feb. 22 at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave.

**PEACE
IN '53!**

FREEDOM of the PRESS RALLY!

Hear: ABNER W. BERRY
Negro Affairs Editor of The Worker
And Other Prominent Speakers

Entertainment — Hope Fay — Earl Robinson

Sunday Afternoon

FEB. 22 — 2 PM

MASONIC HALL

188 Belmont Ave., Newark

Admission 60 cents

Millions Refuse to Accept Eisenhower 'No' to Clemency

By MILTON HOWARD

A HORRIFIED WORLD which heard with unbelieving ears the brutal accents of President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was determined not to bow down to this savage act.

As Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who originated the anti-Semitic myth that the Rosenbergs had caused the Korean War, prepared to set a new execution date on Feb. 16 the millions all over the earth who urged clemency were resolved to make new pleas to the President.

It was expected that a veritable deluge of messages would go to the White House from every state in the Union and from all parts of the world protesting Eisenhower's decision. In Western Europe, leading public figures from every social class and political opinion had pleaded with President Truman and with Eisenhower to commute

(Continued on Page 13)

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AFL Paper Raps Formosa Policy

READING, Penna.

A LABOR PAPER here warns that Eisenhower's Formosa policy "moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. The paper is The New Era, unofficial spokesman for the Berks County AFL Central Labor Union and for Rep. George Rhodes (D-Pa.), formerly president of the CLU for 22 years. The editorial on Feb. 5 said:

"Our allies abroad have reason to fear this latest action which obviously moves the country one step closer to another all-out war. Certainly Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa are inadequate to wage a full-scale invasion of Chinese mainland and only American men

and arms are capable of doing the job. . . .

"Eisenhower may truly want to avert war, but his entire background is that of a military tactician. He thinks militarily. He acts militarily. And the military mind is applied to every phase of international diplomacy.

"As long as the American people are given the facts and the truth, the brake of public opinion may halt a headlong rush into war. But the distortion of reasons for withdrawing the Seventh Fleet is definitely a step in the wrong direction. Formosans must be as surprised as the rest of us, now that they know the Seventh Fleet was protecting the Red Chinese!"

Lucas' Time Bomb for Labor

An Editorial

Hearings on changes in the Taft-Hartley Law no sooner were opened than the marionettes of the National Association of Manufacturers sounded their keynote: they want drastic changes to turn the law into an even more vicious anti-labor weapon than it proved to be in its five-year history.

The first witness, before the House committee, Rep. Wingate H. Lucas of Texas, called for passage of his bill that would bar industry-wide bargaining or strikes, and atomize collective bargaining into separate local contracts, thus providing a field day to employers to pit one group of their workers against another.

Rep. Lucas' testimony should serve as an awakener for much of our labor movement. Some labor leaders have been charmed into believing that Senator Taft's string of piddling amendments designed to "improve" or slightly to worsen the law, is all there is on the agenda. It should be evident that the enemies of labor are not in a mood for small bargaining to keep the status quo.

There is far more in store than what Senator Taft has revealed. The NAM's forces, fully aware that the 1954 congressional election can reverse the political trend, will not mark time on putting through their most cherished objective—a ban on industry-wide bargaining.

It is evidently recognition of this important fact that prompts

ed Rep. Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, elected by miners' votes, to sponsor a bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and restore the old Wagner Act. Nor can it be overlooked that this issue, if it is once more to mobilize labor at the polls, must not be shelved or compromised.

While reaction is moving with vigor, labor's forces are hardly displaying the united strength and the spirit of urgency necessary to meet the threat. The decision of the AFL and CIO to confine their efforts to a few amendments designed only to blunt the T-H weapon, is viewed by labor's enemies as a basic retreat.

But the AFL and CIO are not even getting together for a joint program of amendments and a united struggle for them. And they overlook the fact that a half-hearted, defeatist what's-the-use line in this struggle is bound to encourage the Tafts and Lucases to drive on for the whole hog and win.

There need be no contradiction in the fight for the Byrd bill and for some immediate pro-labor amendments. A fight for the former will also mobilize sentiment for possible partial success. But neither objective will have the ghost of a chance if the current hearings are not accompanied by an active campaign in every shop and local, in every CIO-PAC and AFL-LEFE group, which every congressman and Senator will feel.

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

Who Arranged for Her Mother's Visit?

Ethel Rejects New 'Lie or Else' Trick

WHO SENT Ethel Rosenberg's mother to Sing Sing Prison to try to get Ethel to "confess" to a government-made lie so that she might escape the electric chair?

The terrible story is revealed by Ethel herself in a letter sent out Jan. 21 and made available to the press last week.

★

IN HER LETTER, Ethel writes:

"This is to let you know my mother was here on Monday. . . .

"New brace yourself for a shock. The fact is, I am still in a state of stupefaction over its bold-faced immorality.

"At one point, while stating the emotional factors she could employ in speaking to Davy (her brother, David Greenglass whose unsupported testimony put her and her husband, Julius into the death house—M.H.), I pointed out to her that whatever unfounded fear of reprisal he might be harboring, it was my life that was in peril not his.

"And further, if I while awaiting electrocution was not afraid to continue to assert my innocence and give the lie to his story, why couldn't he, in a far more advantageous position, be man enough to own up, at long last, to this lie, and help save my life instead of letting it be forfeited to save his (and

"Our conversation follows, and I give it verbatim:

"Said she 'So what would have been so terrible if you had backed up his story? I guess my mouth kind of fell open.

"What," I replied, "and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name, and my husband's, and children's to be blackened to protect him? What, and go along with a story that I knew to be untrue, where it involved my husband and me? Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight, just what are you driving at?"

"Believe it or not, she answered 'Yes, you get me straight; I mean even it was a lie, all right, so it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here? No, if you had agreed that what Davy said was so, even it wasn't, you wouldn't have got this!"

"I protested, shocked as I could be, 'But, Ma, would you have had me willingly commit perjury?"

"She shrugged her shoulders indifferently and maintained doggedly, 'You wouldn't be here!'"

★

THIS AMAZING SCENE is not the first occasion when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—against whom there is not one shred of real evidence—felt the pressure to make a deal, to "confess" and "finger" other victims if they want to live.

Labor Girds for Fight On T-H Changes

By BERNARD BURTON
THE TOP BODIES of the AFL and CIO prepared last week to counter a series of new anti-union amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, most of them sponsored by Mr. Republican himself, Sen. Robert Alfonso Taft. The AFL Executive Council, which met in Miami, Fla., and the CIO Executive Board, which met in Washington, on amendments of their own to present to Congressional hearings.

AFL to Step Up Political Action

MIAMI, Fla. THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council resolved to launch a stepped-up political action drive with the immediate aim of electing friends of labor to Congress in 1954. The administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE), the AFL's political arm, voted to being an immediate campaign for political contributions at the rate of \$1 per year per member, to create a women's division of LLPE and to keep a close check on voting records of Congressmen.

James L. McDevitt, LLPE director, said that the women's vote went to Eisenhower in the last elections. He declared this indicated the need for intensified political activity among women. He failed to note, however, that the large vote for Eisenhower was due to his demagogic peace promises. Neither McDevitt nor any other top AFL leader drew the logical conclusion that greater political support could be rallied by fighting for such peace issues as an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The AFL leadership also noted with alarm the continued drop in prices paid to farmers while they are forced to pay high prices for manufactured products. The drop in farm prices, the AFL pointed out, was not reflected in consumer prices. It pointed to this as a grave danger sign on the economic horizon.

both organizations. The attitude to Taft's amendments was summed up in this statement by the CIO Board: "For each mincing step forward, they take a stride backward. Petty liberalizations are coupled with new anti-union restrictions."

Both top committees also indicated the widespread uneasiness in labor's ranks over the economic program outlined in Eisenhower's State of the Union message, with the AFL warning that "labor considers (it) loaded with potential danger." The CIO stated the message "caused us considerable concern" and warned that Eisenhower's "approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people."

THE TWO TOP GROUPS did not see eye to eye on the ending of wage and price controls, although both expressed fears of future price gouges at the expense of the workers. The AFL Council had opposed the end of controls, (Continued on Page 13)

Labor Backs Bill To Restore NLRA

By HARRY RAYMOND
The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. THE FIGHT for repeal of the slave-labor Taft-Hartley Act got under way last week in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Labor union forces began rallying in support of the youthful Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-WVa), who told the committee Wednesday that "most of the sixteen and three-quarter million men and women included in union membership throughout the United States" are in "opposition to the Taft-Hartley law."

Rep. Byrd appeared before the committee in support of his bill (H.R. 115), which if adopted would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and replace it with a labor relations law modeled after the old (Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Mills Ask New Textile Pay Cut
- Speedup Takes Toll in Blood

NEW ENGLAND COTTON and rayon manufacturers, turned down the CIO union's demand for restoration of last year's 8 1/2 cent hourly cut, are demanding another slash of from 7 to 10 cents an hour. That was what the Fall River group of millowners told the union at the opening conference. Negotiations with near-by Bedford millowners were stalled as the splitting AFL's textile union filed for an election. The balloting will take place Feb. 17. Contract deadline is March 15.

The AFL's textile union has been far too successful in its raids for the CIO union's comfort. The latest AFL victory was at three Duplan Corp. plants in the Wilkes - Barse area by a vote of 823 to 658. Hitherto its gains have been mainly in the South.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, largest system in the southeast, faces a strike as maintenance of way employees began taking a ballot for a walkout to fight the company's ruthless speedup and job-elimination policy.

Striking members of six railroad unions on the Chicago Great Western continued in their

third week with ranks solid. The company turned down a plan of the Mediation Board to discuss the settlement of 600 grievances.

LONGSTANDING GRIEVANCES and speedup forced 3,000 workers of Ford's Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., to strike. . . . The Hudson plant was down three days over grievances when the general office of the UAW-CIO ordered a return to work. . . . Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles voted 1,247 to ask authorization to strike the Maywood plant over unsettled grievances.

MORE THAN 1,000 JOBS will go down the drain in Trenton when General Electric moves its plant to Louisville. The workers are members of the UE. . . . The IUE-CIO has a similar situation in Newark with the closing of the National Union Radio Corp. employing 850. . . . Speedup and modernization are closing down old furnaces in the Pittsburgh area—six open-hearths in the U. S. Steel's Vandergrift plant and about half of the furnaces in Duquesne to shut down. The work goes to the new plants in other areas constructed by U. S. Steel mainly with government finances and tax writeoffs.

THE HIGH COST of profits and speedup to the working class in blood and lives was pointed up in a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that in 1952 there were approximately 2,031,000 injuries in industry—hardly a drop from the high 1951 level. There were 15,000 deaths; 84,000 injuries resulted in permanent disability with 1,500 no longer able to work for their livelihood.

THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING workers served wage demands for a 15 cents hourly raise on the industry's employers with March 15 set as the deadline. Charles W. Ervin, the ACW's representative in Washington for many years a Socialist journalist, died at the age of 87. He has been political writer of the ACW's Advance for some 20 years.

Pay Hike Ends Tugboat Tieup

SETTLEMENT of the strike of 3,500 New York harbor craft workers last week restored normal movement to the nation's largest harbor. The final agreement gave the strikers a 17-cent hourly wage hike and other improvements in their contract.

Negotiations between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, were completed Tuesday after being temporarily snagged by the question of minimum tug crews. That issue was finally submitted to arbitration.

When the strike began on Feb. 1, the union set its wage demand at 25 cents. The companies' final pre-strike offer was 8 1/2 cents. The compromise was worked out through direct union-company talks, as Federal mediators had been asked to stay out of the talks.



Tugs tied at docks during the New York Strike.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," SAY THE PICKET SIGNS

Will AFL Put Teeth in Its Cleanup Order to the ILA?

By GEORGE MORRIS
NEW YORK, N.Y. "RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," read one of the crudely-lettered signs carried by picketing longshoremen outside the 14th St. building where "King" Joe Ryan has his offices. That sign has been haunting the "King" for some days. The pickets have returned on occasions.

Meanwhile, the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the International Longshoremen's Association is getting closer. But the "King" is still pondering.

The decision is not entirely up to him. He is "King" lifetime president of the ILA—but beneath him is the collection of mobsters in whose behalf he has ruled. They who milk the waterfront through their assorted rackets and shakedown operations are not ready to step down because the AFL asks them to.

Far from taking the steps to clean up and end the shape-up as they were directed to do, the "King" and his council are holding discussions in dark corners on what they can do to preserve another lease of life for their lucrative reign. One indication of the sort of thinking that is going on in Ryan's mind was a report from Miami where

the AFL met, that Federation's heads are ready to hand the waterfront to a new union or an organizing body under the auspices of the AFL's maritime division to challenge the ILA, if Ryan's gang won't abdicate. Apparently the AFL leaders received word that the hoodlums aren't ready to leave the field.

Whether the AFL's leaders will eventually accept some deal with Ryan, or whether some personalities in the ILA less identified with the dirt blossoms forth as the gladiators against racketeering, the AFL's plainly-worded decision will be hard to duck. In fact, this writer is not aware of a single case in the AFL's history when its leading body reversed itself so completely on an issue—especially where it involved a struggle with the left.

For 20 years there has been a ceaseless battle on the waterfront between Ryan and the rank and file forces—the latter demanding a cleanup of hoodlums; a replacement of the shape-up by a regular and non-discriminatory form of hiring, like a rotary list; and democracy in the union. The rank and file forces won in the west but in the east Ryan's hoods held on. . . .

But life has caught up with the 15 old men on the AFL's Council. No longer able to duck responsibility for the stench in the ILA, the Council did an about face and sent an ultimatum to the ILA which embodies in all essentials the rank and file program they have denounced for 20 years.

This is not to suggest, of course, that even the authors of the AFL Council's letter mean every word in it. But this is what it does say:

• The ILA is directed to "immediately" clean up "all semblance of crime, dishonesty and racketeering" with April 30 as the deadline, on pain of suspension or loss of the AFL charter.

• Any officers or appointed representatives, who have a criminal record, or accept "gifts and bribes from employers" must be removed immediately.

• The racket-breeding shape-up system of hiring must be "immediately" supplanted by a "system of regular employment and legitimate hiring methods."

• "Democratic procedures" must be put into operation in the ILA so members can elect "true and capable trade union leaders." • The Council expressed a hope that the "enforcement" of these

exposed bribe and gift takers (which obviously includes admitted gift-taker Ryan).

• The Council categorically charged the ILA with failure to protect the longshoremen "from exploitation and oppression by employers as well as thugs."

It's a far-reaching program for the waterfront, at least in words. Undoubtedly one of the important influences in the AFL Council's action was the indicated trend towards a "solution" of the waterfront situation. On the one hand, the shipowners sought to take advantage of the discredit heaped upon the racket-infested union to suggest, as they did before the Crime Commission, a hiring system that would be entirely dominated by the employers.

On the other hand, was the proposal of the Port Authority, and

received very warmly by the commission, that longshoremen be required to register and carry licenses issued by the state license bureau; that instead of shaping up at the piers, the dockers gather in designated labor exchanges, to be picked up by hiring bosses as they see fit; that the whole set-up (which would leave little more authority for the union than collect dues) be under the direction of a Port Authority Labor Relations director who would have authority to give or take away a license and judge whether the men are up to the required "moral" standards to rate a license.

Thus the handmaiden of racketeering is to be a state operated set-up on the waterfront—something abhorrent to the leaders of the AFL and most certainly to workers.

POINT OF ORDER!

SURPRISING

By Alan Max

Hollywood is spending a lot of money on tri-dimensional movies. Surprising when you consider the efforts that the producers and the Un-American Committee have made to deprive movies of all depth and substance.



PROMISES U.S. Losses In Korea 129,424

...FACTS

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Announced U.S. battle casualties in Korea have reached 129,424, an increase of 271 since last week. The Defense Department's weekly summary based on notifications to families through last Friday reported:

Kind of Action	Deaths	Wounded	Missing	Total
Since last week	271	25,449	13,481	39,191
Since last month	371	32,424	13,481	53,276
Since last year	33	22,122	13,481	35,936

FOLLOWING is a breakdown of the casualties by services:

VOTE REPUBLICAN! BY KEYES BEECH
Daily News Foreign Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The stage has been set to widen the war against Red China from the narrow Korean peninsula to the China coast itself. That seems to be a logical interpretation of President Eisenhower's decision that U.S. naval forces shall "no longer be limited to the waters of the Korean peninsula."

Stop Eisenhower!

THREE MONTHS AGO, this leaflet (above, left) was used in Chicago with great effect by the Eisenhower campaign. It marked what was perhaps the turning point in the election. Eisenhower promised peace in Korea. And people believed him!

But the Korean death toll mounts. And the plan now is to widen the war, to use the discredited Chiang Kai-shek in a dangerous game which could quickly bring on world war. The Eisenhower betrayal — which comes as no great surprise to readers of our paper — has now created alarm among millions of Americans!

Many are ready to join with us in demanding a stop to this insane gamble with lives for the sake of the profits of GM-duPont and the other big corporations.

Auto Workers Fight Back Against Big 3, Gov't Attack

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Over a million auto workers have already suffered from the Eisenhower-millionaire regime. As the Wall Street stock market went up the day after elections, so management attacks on working conditions reached new heights. The Eisenhower announcement that the Wall Street government will continue issuing its old cost of living index for another six months showed the degree to which C. E. Wilson and his GM sides in the Eisenhower cabinet call the shots.

The issue of continuing the old index for six more months is of immediate concern to the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler). The CIO Auto Workers Union, speaking for one million workers affected by the five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze, speedup contracts, wants to make certain "economic adjustments" and has been trying to talk to the Big Three about that for months.

The UAW has set March 1 as a deadline and says no contract exists after that as the old index is defunct, and cannot be revived in any acceptable way.

The six more months Eisenhower hopes to grant the corporation would mean six more months without paying increased wages, \$145-a-month maximum pension instead of the present \$120 for a

five-cent raise in June instead of four.

It also would mean time to strengthen the union-busting Taft-Hartley Act for GM's C. E. Wilson to use against the unions.

It would mean time for the witchhunting government committees to seek to split labor's ranks through red-baiting.

And it could mean big layoffs by that time as the war economy cuts the people's purchasing power down and down. It could also mean the auto corporations would have all the 1953 models off the line and, with showrooms and lots filled, cause a mass lockout of the workers and hope in that way to deliver a body blow against the union.

Here is how some local unions are reacting:

GM Transmission

PLYMOUTH CIO Auto Workers Union members, working here at the General Motors Transmission plant, voted last night to go on strike action. At the Detroit GM Transmission plant a strike vote is scheduled and is expected to be overwhelming. About 3,000 workers are involved at both places.

The GM company officials arrogantly tell the union bargaining committee that the answer is "No on settling scores of grievances."

Issues the company refuses to discuss are:

- 1—Refusal to negotiate on safety glass rule.
- 2—Delays in grievance procedure.
- 3—Negotiations stymied on Kaiser-Frazier rates.
- 4—Attacks on Committeemen—"Out to Get Them."
- 5—Refusal to give special meetings on Seniority Agreement and Par. 63B.
- 6—Equation on overtime work.
- 7—Removal of gloves from employees working on non-hazardous jobs.

jobs and working them on higher rated jobs.

- 9—Refusal to negotiate job description.
- 10—Promise to keep department clean—promises not kept.
- 11—Speeding up jobs (worker got his hands mutilated some time ago because of this).
- 12—Delays in paying back pay claims on settled grievances.
- 13—Simon Legree tactics used on new employees.
- 14—Last minute notices for overtime work.
- 15—Management deliberately changing agreed-to practices on grievance procedure to suit its own purpose.

In a leaflet the shop committee told the workers before the strike vote:

"The above listed issues have been brought up continually to management's attention by your shop committee and all they got was promises. We are fed up on promises, now we want action and we find that the only way we can get action is by using our only effective weapon and that is strike action."

This local recently sent a letter to the International UAW Executive Board pledging all out support to any action the leadership would take to win the demands now being negotiated with the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler).

Lincoln

WAYNE. — Some 3,000 UAW Ford Lincoln workers are still striking in an effort to get Henry Ford to sit down and settle scores of grievances and roll back speedup.

This is a new plant, built at government expense. Ford moved the Lincoln job here from his Livonia plant in Detroit. The workers have to put out several dollars a week in extra transportation to get here. It costs seventy cents a day and if you make the trip six days a week it's \$4.20 off your paycheck.

At the old Ford plant on Livonia production was 22 cars an hour on the 1952 Lincoln. On the 1953 Lincoln, production has been jacked up to 44 an hour with hellish conditions existing in metal finishing and wet sanding jobs.

Allan Scores Move to Bar Him From Ballot

DETROIT.—William Allan last week denounced efforts to bar him from the Feb. 16 primary ballot.

A rival candidate for Common Council, Joseph G. O'Connor, has demanded that Allan be removed from his No. 77 spot on Monday's ballot, according to a WWJ newscast on Jan. 31, 6 p.m.

Allan has asked WWJ for an opportunity to purchase 15 minutes radio time to give a suitable reply. He has also asked the station on any 6 p.m. broadcast before Feb. 16 to correct glaring inaccuracies in its report.

The AP dispatch cited claimed Allan was unavailable for comment, whereas he had been in The Michigan Worker office all that day. It said he had in the past "refused to say anything about his political affiliations," whereas he is proudly and openly a Communist. It said O'Connor claimed Allan was ineligible to run for office under the Trucks Act, whereas application of that act is forbidden by injunction, and Allan denies that its vague definition of a "Communist" as one who advocates violent overthrow of the government applies to him in any sense. Allan pointed out that federal statutes expressly say that membership in the Communist Party is in itself no crime.

O'Connor further based his demand that Allan be removed from the ballot on the assertion that Allan has been repeatedly cited by the House Un-American Committee as a Communist.

In a press release pointedly ignored by the big-business press, Allan charged that certain candidates may seek to remove him from the Feb. 16 ballot "in an effort to cover up their lack of a program that is needed by the people of Detroit."

Allan's own program calls for the following:

- DSR—permanent dime fare; better service.
- HOUSING — Fifty thousand low-cost, non-segregated units.
- FEPC—A city ordinance with teeth in it.

• **THOUGHT CONTROL.**—Abolition of so-called "loyalty" oaths and investigation committee.

• **RENT AND PRICE CONTROL.**—Return of these to the city, regardless of federal action.

• **POLICE.**—An end to brutality which is aimed chiefly at Negro Detroiters.

• **TAXES.**—Higher assessments on the rich property-owners; stop soaking the poor.

• **PEACE.**—For a Council resolution memorializing Congress and the President for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Working class voters going to the polls this Monday, Feb. 16, will want to remember the words of the Allan-for-Council Campaign Committee, distributed in 50,000 campaign tabloids:

"He filed so that the voters of Detroit would have a chance to fight back—through their votes—against the victory-drunk Republican (millionaire) Party and their actions which run directly athwart the workers' and people's interests."

Whitewash of Child Killing Faces Test

PONTIAC.—The Pontiac Chapter of the NAACP will seek judicial review of the coroner's verdict which found "justification" for the police killing here on Jan. 10 of James Douglas Brown, 9-year-old Negro lad.

Attorney Milton Henry, chapter president, will seek a definition of what constitutes "justification" in the Oakland County courts, and if necessary will carry the matter to the State Supreme Court.

The 93-pound, four-foot-nine youngster was killed when he ignored police orders to halt and fled. Police claimed he appeared to be a man, and that he was suspected of a minor felony.

FIGHT CONNECTICUT WITCHHUNTS

Ask More Housing, Not 'Loyalty Oaths'

HARTFORD
THE CONNECTICUT Communist Party caused a stir at the state capitol last week when it attacked two witchhunting bills at a public hearing of the legislature's Judiciary Committee.

One bill would prevent foreign born and "subversives" from occupying low-income public housing projects, another provides for dismissal within ten days of any public employe who exercises his rights under the Fifth Amendment by refusing to testify before "any legally constituted investigating authority."

APPEARING for the Connecticut Party, Robert C. Ekins, public relations secretary, attacked the foreign born provisions of the housing bill pointing to the great contributions of non-citizens to the wealth and welfare of our country.

"To exclude from residence on the basis of non-citizenship is like taking a man's labor and taxes and forbidding his enjoyment of the fruits thereof," stated Ekins, adding that the bill ran counter to the Connecticut state constitution which prohibits the exclusion of any group from the benefits of public emoluments or privileges.

In a verbal tilt with the author of the bill, Ekins declared, "If Senator Foley is so concerned about what he calls '100 percent citizens lined up on the sidewalks freezing to death' because non-citizens occupy public housing, then why doesn't the Senator come out in support of more public housing which is so desperately needed?"

POINTING up the growth of witchhunting in the state, Ekins continued, "This bill would single out tenants for eviction or exclusion because of their personal

convictions or their affiliation to organizations designated as 'subversive' by the one individual in the nation who now has that arbitrary power."

Showing how the threats inherent in the bill would be used to "intimidate and stifle tenants' movements he declared the provisions of the bill "would be levelled against any tenant or group of tenants overtly opposed to segregation or the lily-white policy in force in many public housing units."

"This bill," he concluded, "points the way toward a police-state situation where only the orthodox and the fearful would find shelter in public housing."

TURNING HIS FIRE on the bill to prevent public employees from refusing to testify before witchhunting committees, the Connecticut Party spokesman said, "Here it is not 'loyalty' but 'orthodoxy' that is being required by an act of law. All dissenters must be punished by loss of their jobs. Those who refuse to inform on the opinions of others would also lose their jobs."

Jersey CIO Hits Dismissal of Rackets Prober

NEWARK, N.J.

The New Jersey CIO Council has condemned the dismissal of Nelson Stamler as deputy attorney general in charge of an investigation into Bergen County crime and rackets.

Declaring it was "shocked and disgusted," the CIO body said the dismissal was a "vicious attempt to throttle the gambling and corruption investigation" in Bergen County.

Boathooks are used to fish for the bodies of dead cattle that can be seen floating in the floodwaters near Stenbergen, Holland. In photo (bottom), the grim task of burying relatives is done at the spot where the bodies are found. More than 450,000 acres were covered by water in Europe's worst floods.

Steelworkers Shut Down J & L Aliquippa Tube Mill

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—The seamless tube mill of the huge Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. plant was closed down last week by a walkout of 136 shipping department employees. About a third of the workers in that mill were idled as a result. The rank and file strike followed

the company's suspension of some workers who had participated in a stoppage at the same mill last month. The workers were demanding that they be placed on an incentive-pay basis, so they would get a higher wage. The grievance is reported now in the "fourth step" of the procedure provided in the union contract. The next and final step would be arbitration.

As in the earlier walkout, the company has threatened that unless the strikers return at once to their jobs, they will be fired. If later, rehired as new employees, they will have lost their seniority and other contract benefits.

STEELWORKERS STRIKE IN ERIE

ERIE, Pa.—The local plant of the Bucyrus-Erie Co. was closed on Feb. 5 by a rank and file strike of its 350 foundry workers over piece-work rates. The 750 other employees refused to cross picket lines established by the foundry men. International representative Lew Jenkins, of the CIO United Steelworkers, termed the walkout a "wildcat" but the workers refused to return to their jobs until the company offers a "satisfactory guarantee" on meetings demands.

HOMESTEAD STRIKE

THE FLAME-CUTTING department of the Homestead U. S. Steel plant was tied up by a two-day rank and file walkout the beginning of the month. The 48 workers involved returned to work on the company's agreement to arbitrate.

OIL WORKERS STRIKE

STRIKING OIL WORKERS at the Daugherty Refining Co. plant at Petrolia, Butler County, struck Feb. 1 for a general eight-cent hike in wages. They rejected a "package" offer which included a five-cent over-the-board raise. The 315 workers involved are represented by District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

STRIKE FAIRMONT PLANT

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—The Westinghouse Electric plant here was closed Feb. 8 by a strike of

the 500 employees of the fluorescent craft Corp. plant here in a demand lamp division over a job-posting for a 14-cent-an-hour raise. The dispute. The corporation had ignored the concern offered was a noted union contract provisions re-2½-cent hourly increase for women regarding job-posting procedure, and a five-cent hike for men.

The 1,500 workers are represented by the CIO Electrical Workers, Local 626.

WOMEN STRIKE

SOME 137 WORKERS, most of them women, struck the Paper-makes gift wrappings.

KING COAL

RABBITS LIVES PROTECTED

"THE COMMONWEALTH is paying out four times more money to protect rabbits, deer and other game in Pennsylvania than is being expended to protect human lives through the Department of Mines."

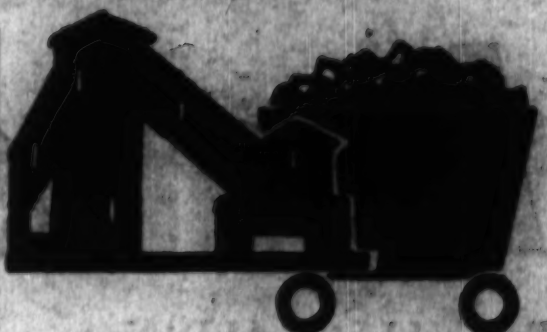
—Statement by United Mine-workers' delegation to Gov. Fine, opposing recommendations by his Chesterman "Little Hooverville" Committee to abolish the State Department of Mines, and do away with ten state-owned hospitals in the coal fields.

The Chesterman report was also blasted by the newly appointed Secretary of Mines, William J. Clements as inaccurate and misleading; "I place a tag on the lives of our miners."

THE RELIANCE mine of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., employing 250 men near Pottsville is closing Feb. 14. It was the third mine the company has ordered closed recently. The other shutdowns affected 850 men.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Newly installed officers of the Shenandoah Central Labor Union were instructed at a recent meeting to arrange conferences between United Mineworkers officials and Congressman Ivor Fenton to consider growing unemployment among anthracite miners.

SENIORITY: The 800 miners of the Pittsburgh Coal Co's Monaca Mine No. 14 at Hill Station



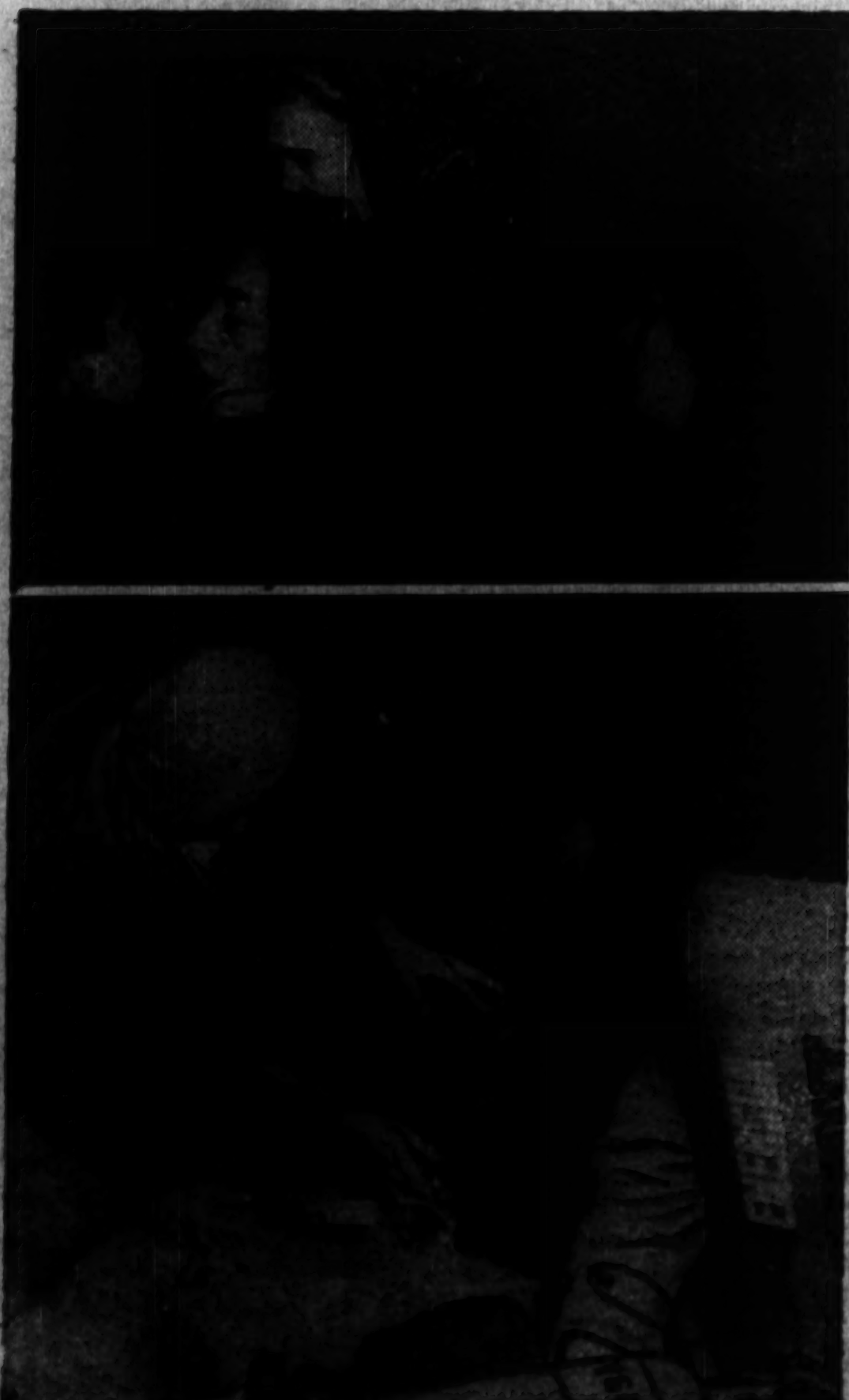
near Pittsburgh, struck Jan. 30 over the layoff of 21 men. The United Mine Workers local charged the company ignored the union seniority rules in the discharges.

SAVED. A Dunmore miner, buried up to his neck in coal and a rescuer were brought to the surface recently after volunteers worked frantically for an hour and a half.

NLRB Bars New Polls in Plants With 5-Yr. Pacts

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Labor Relations Board ruled today that union representation elections cannot be held in auto plants under five-year contracts. The ruling threw out petitions for elections filed by various unions which asked for NLRB elections against unions now holding the five-year contracts. Most of these contracts are held by the CIO United Auto Workers.

The NLRB said it based its ruling on the need for "stability of labor relations."



THREE CHILDREN DIED in the icy waters of a sand pit pond when they slipped off a floating plank on which they had been playing at Elmont, N. Y. At top, Vincent Ruggiero, 11, sobs out to grief-stricken mother the story of the tragedy which befell his brother, Ronald, 6, and two playmates, Robert Helms, 11, and sister Pamela, 5, whose mother is at right. Below, a rescue worker over the body of Pamela (foreground).

Drive Launched to Reverse Eisenhower 'No' to Clemency

By MILTON HOWARD

A HORRIFIED WORLD which heard with unbelieving ears the brutal accents of President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was determined not to bow down to this savage act.

"It is clear that life or death for the Rosenbergs is now in the hands of the American people," declared the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case a few hours after President Eisenhower announced his rejection of the plea for clemency.

An emergency meeting of the committee, convened at its New York headquarters Wednesday night, issued a call for a round-the-clock vigil at the White House Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14, to urge Eisenhower to reconsider his hasty death decree for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Attending the emergency meeting were members from number of
(Continued on Page 15)

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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26

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They Can Still Be Saved!

An Editorial

CAN THE ROSENBERGS still be saved from the horrible death which a ruthless Eisenhower-Taft-Dulles leadership has doomed them?

Yes, they can still be saved! But it is only the American working class, in its powerful trade union movement, and in its rallying of the people as a whole, which can yet save them.

The men who plotted this inhuman crime against two innocent human beings were forced by an unexpected world protest to stay their death plan. Truman did not dare to kill them. He left it to Eisenhower to do. He left it to the new mob of the worst reactionaries, the open agents of the pro-fascist Big Business circles now in the saddle at Washington.

But the same protest which stopped the scheduled execution Jan. 14 can mount such a new and powerful world movement that can yet save them.

WHY DOES THE American working class, the CIO and AFL, and the other unions, have so deep a stake in this crisis?

Because the real target of the planned Rosenberg executions is precisely this working class, and this labor movement. Let no one deceive himself on this point.

THE ENEMIES OF LABOR plan to make "subversion" and "espionage" a capital crime. And how will they define "espionage" and "subversion"? They are already indicting an anti-Communist like Owen Lattimore for "subversive" ideas; they are not only telling America that an innocent Jewish couple like the Rosenbergs "caused the Korea war," but that middle-class conservatives like Lattimore and "followers of FDR" in the Government "betrayed America" at Yalta!

There can be no doubt about it; the labor movement with its millions of workers in so-called "defense" factories, with its demands for higher wages to curb a depression (AFL), and with its denunciations of McCarthyism is the big target here.

But this powerful American labor movement, which thus far has not seen fully how the plot to kill the Rosenbergs affects its deepest welfare, can make itself felt even at this late hour.

Leaders of labor cannot keep silent without deeply committing their organizations to a crime which will slash at them in the days ahead.

It is no accident, they must

realize, that the same Tafts, and Dulleses and Eisenhowers who openly call for a crackdown on Labor are the chief architects of this latest crime. If these men can sell America the idea that it is "normal" to kill people who have "left" opinions, then how much democracy will there be left for the rest of America?

IT IS NOT YET too late to act. Eisenhower can be made to reconsider his brutal decision by the fifteen million members of the AFL, CIO and other unions, if they will speak out in their patriotic and simply human indignation.

New activity by the American labor movement will inspire and rouse the vast millions of West Europe who have already spoken for clemency. New activity by Labor at this late hour can change the situation as the Supreme Court gets the final appeals for a stay of execution and a new trial.

The men in Washington are acting out of desperation and fear of the people. But they cannot silence American democracy or the labor movement with the bodies of the innocent Rosenbergs!

The fight to save the Rosenbergs is still a real, a practical fight if the working class, leader of the American people plunges into it with all its might. This is Labor's fight if ever there was one.

ACT NOW TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

It was urged that all Americans do the following to help stop the execution of the Rosenbergs:

1. Rush wires to President Eisenhower protesting the refusal to commute the death penalty and asking him to reconsider.
2. Distribute leaflets in all neighborhoods telling the people the truth about the case, urging them to wire Eisenhower.
3. Send wires to Judge Irving Kaufman, Federal Court Building, Foley Square, New York City, urging a stay of execution pending new appeals to the Supreme Court and to Eisenhower.
4. Organize mass meetings, prayer meetings, vigils, picket lines urging clemency.
5. Join and support the round-the-clock vigil which started Saturday, Feb. 14.

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

Who Arranged for Her Mother's Visit?

Ethel Rejects New 'Lie or Else' Trick

WHO SENT Ethel Rosenberg's mother to Sing Sing Prison to try to get Ethel to "confess" to a government-made lie so that she might escape the electric chair?

The terrible story is revealed by Ethel herself in a letter sent out Jan. 21 and made available to the press last week.

IN HER LETTER, Ethel writes:

"This is to let you know my mother was here on Monday. . . .

"Now brace yourself for a shock. The fact is, I am still in a state of stupefaction over its bold-faced immorality.

"At one point, while stating the emotional factors she could employ in speaking to Davy (her brother, David Greenglass whose unsupported testimony put her and her husband, Julius into the death house—M.H.), I pointed out to her that whatever unfounded fear of reprisal he might be harboring, it was my life that was in peril not his.

"And further, if I while awaiting electrocution was not afraid to continue to assert my innocence and give the lie to his story, why couldn't he, in a far more advantageous position, be man enough to own up, at long last, to this lie, and help save my life instead of letting it be forfeited to save his face!

"Our conversation follows, and I give it verbatim:

"Said she 'So what would have been so terrible if you had backed up his story? I guess my mouth kind of fell open.

"What," I replied, "and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name, and my husband's, and children's to be blackened to protect him? What, and go along with a story that I knew to be untrue, where it involved my husband and me? Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight, just what are you driving at?"

"Believe it or not, she answered 'Yes, you get me straight; I mean even it was a lie, all right, so it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here? No, if you had agreed that what Davy said was so, even it wasn't, you wouldn't have got this!'

"I protested, shocked as I could be, 'But, Ma, would you have had me willingly commit perjury?'

"She shrugged her shoulders indifferently and maintained doggedly, 'You wouldn't be here!'

THIS AMAZING SCENE is not the first occasion when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—against whom there is not one shred of real evidence—felt the pressure to make a deal, to "confess" and "finger" other victims if they want to live.

Labor Girds for Fight On T-H Changes

By BERNARD BURTON
THE TOP BODIES of the AFL and CIO prepared last week to counter a series of new anti-union amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, most of them sponsored by Mr. Republican himself, Sen. Robert Alfonso Taft. The AFL Executive Council, which met in Miami, Fla., and the CIO Executive Board, which met in Washington, on amendments of their own to present to Congressional hearings.

No joint AFL-CIO action on T-H was indicated but reports of union amendments showed a great similarity between the programs of

AFL to Step Up Political Action

MIAMI, Fla. THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council resolved to launch a stepped-up political action drive with the immediate aim of electing friends of labor to Congress in 1954. The administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE), the AFL's political arm, voted to being an immediate campaign for political contributions at the rate of \$1 per year per member, to create a women's division of LLPE and to keep a close check on voting records of Congressmen.

James L. McDevitt, LLPE director, said that the women's vote went to Eisenhower in the last elections. He declared this indicated the need for intensified political activity among women. He failed to note, however, that the large vote for Eisenhower was due to his demagogic peace promises. Neither McDevitt nor any other top AFL leader drew the logical conclusion that greater political support could be rallied by fighting for such peace issues as an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The AFL leadership also noted with alarm the continued drop in prices paid to farmers while they are forced to pay high prices for manufactured products. The drop in farm prices, the AFL pointed out, was not reflected in consumer prices. It pointed to this as a grave danger sign on the economic horizon.

both organizations. The attitude to Taft's amendments was summed up in this statement by the CIO Board: "For each mincing step forward, they take a stride backward. Petty liberalizations are coupled with new anti-union restrictions."

Both top committees also indicated the widespread uneasiness in labor's ranks over the economic program outlined in Eisenhower's State of the Union message, with the AFL warning that "labor considers (it) loaded with potential danger." The CIO stated the message "caused us considerable concern" and warned that Eisenhower's "approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people."

THE TWO TOP GROUPS did not see eye to eye on the ending of wage and price controls, although both expressed fears of future price gouges at the expense of the workers. The AFL Council had opposed the end of controls, (Continued on Page 13)

Labor Backs Bill To Restore NLRA

By HARRY RAYMOND
The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. THE FIGHT for repeal of the slave-labor Taft-Hartley Act got under way last week in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Labor union forces began rallying in support of the youthful Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-WVa.), who told the committee Wednesday that "most of the sixteen and three-quarter million men and women included in union membership throughout the United States" are in "opposition to the Taft-Hartley law."

Rep. Byrd appeared before the committee in support of his bill (H.R. 115), which if adopted would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and replace it with a labor relations law modeled after the old (Continued on Page 13)



Tugs tied at docks during the New York Strike.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Mills Ask New Textile Pay Cut
- Speedup Takes Toll in Blood

NEW ENGLAND COTTON and rayon manufacturers, turned down the CIO union's demand for restoration of last year's 8 1/2 cent hourly cut, are demanding another slash of from 7 to 10 cents an hour. That was what the Fall River group of millowners told the union at the opening conference. Negotiations with near-by Bedford mill-owners were stalled as the splitting AFL's textile union filed for an election. The balloting will take place Feb. 17. Contract deadline is March 15.

The AFL's textile union has been far too successful in its raids for the CIO union's comfort. The latest AFL victory was at three Duplan Corp. plants in the Wilkes - Barse area by a vote of 823 to 658. Hitherto its gains have been mainly in the South.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, largest system in the southeast, faces a strike as maintenance of way employees began taking a ballot for a walkout to fight the company's ruthless speedup and job-elimination policy.

Striking members of six railroad unions on the Chicago Great Western continued in their

third week with ranks solid. The company turned down a plan of the Mediation Board to discuss the settlement of 600 grievances.

LONGSTANDING GRIEVANCES and speedup forced 8,000 workers of Ford's Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., to strike. . . . The Hudson plant was down three days over grievances when the general office of the UAW-CIO ordered a return to work. . . . Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles voted 1,247 to ask authorization to strike the Maywood plant over unsettled grievances.

MORE THAN 1,000 JOBS will go down the drain in Trenton when General Electric moves its plant to Louisville. The workers are members of the UE. . . . The IUE-CIO has a similar situation in Newark with the closing of the National Union Radio Corp. employing 850.

Speedup and modernization are closing down old furnaces in the Pittsburgh area—six open-hearths in the U. S. Steel's Vandergrift plant and about half of the furnaces in Duquesne to shut down. The work goes to the new plants in other areas constructed by U. S. Steel mainly with government finances and tax writeoffs.

THE HIGH COST of profits and speedup to the working class in blood and lives was pointed up in a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that in 1952 there were approximately 2,031,000 injuries in industry—hardly a drop from the high 1951 level. There were 15,000 deaths; 84,000 injuries resulted in permanent disability with 1,500 no longer able to work for their livelihood.

THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING workers served wage demands for a 15 cents hourly raise on the industry's employers with March 15 set as the deadline. Charles W. Ervin, the ACW's representative in Washington for many years a Socialist journalist, died at the age of 87. He has been political writer of the ACW's Advance for some 20 years.

Pay Hike Ends Tugboat Tieup

SETTLEMENT of the strike of 3,500 New York harbor craft workers last week restored normal movement to the nation's largest harbor. The final agreement gave the strikers a 17-cent hourly wage hike and other improvements in their contract.

Negotiations between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, were completed Tuesday after being temporarily snagged by the question of minimum tug crews. That issue was finally submitted to arbitration.

When the strike began on Feb. 1, the union set its wage demand at 25 cents. The companies' final pre-strike offer was 8 1/2 cents. The compromise was worked out through direct union-company talks, as Federal mediators had been asked to stay out of the talks.

"RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," SAY THE PICKET SIGNS

Will AFL Put Teeth in Its Cleanup Order to the ILA?

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEW YORK, N.Y. "RESIGN MEATHEAD RYAN," read one of the crudely-lettered signs carried by picketing longshoremen outside the 14th St. building where "King" Joe Ryan has his offices. That sign has been haunting the "King" for some days. The pickets have returned on occasions.

Meanwhile, the April 30 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the International Longshoremen's Association is getting closer. But the "King" is still pondering.

The decision is not entirely up to him. He is "King" lifetime president of the ILA—but beneath him is the collection of mobsters in whose behalf he has ruled. They who milk the waterfront through their assorted rackets and shakedown operations are not ready to step down because the AFL asks them to.

Far from taking the steps to clean up and end the shape-up as they were directed to do, the "King" and his council are holding discussions in dark corners on what they can do to preserve another lease of life for their lucrative reign. One indication of the sort of thinking that is going on in Ryan's circle was support from Miami, Fla.,

the AFL met, that Federation's heads are ready to hand the waterfront to a new union or an organizing body under the auspices of the AFL's maritime division to challenge the ILA, if Ryan's gang won't abdicate. Apparently the AFL leaders received word that the hoodlums aren't ready to leave the field.

Whether the AFL's leaders will eventually accept some deal with Ryan, or whether some personalities in the ILA less identified with the dirt blossoms forth as the gladiators against racketeering, the AFL's plainly-worded decision will be hard to duck. In fact, this writer is not aware of a single case in the AFL's history when its leading body reversed itself so completely on an issue—especially where it involved a struggle with the left.

For 20 years there has been a ceaseless battle on the waterfront between Ryan and the rank and file forces—the latter demanding a cleanup of hoodlums; a replacement of the shape-up by a regular and non-discriminatory form of hiring, like a rotary list; and democracy in the union. The rank and file forces won in the west but in the east Ryan's hoods held on mainly because of the backing they received from the AFL.

But life has caught up with the 15 old men on the AFL's Council. No longer able to duck responsibility for the stench in the ILA, the Council did an about face and sent an ultimatum to the ILA which embodies in all essentials the rank and file program they have denounced for 20 years.

This is not to suggest, of course, that even the authors of the AFL Council's letter mean every word in it. But this is what it does say:

• The ILA is directed to "immediately" clean up "all semblance of crime, dishonesty and racketeering" with April 30 as the deadline, on pain of suspension or loss of the AFL charter.

• Any officers or appointed representatives, who have a criminal record, or accept "gifts and bribes from employers" must be removed immediately.

• The racket-breeding shape-up system of hiring must be "immediately" supplanted by a "system of regular employment and legitimate hiring methods."

• "Democratic procedures" must be put into operation in the ILA so members can elect "true and capable trade union leaders."

• The Council expressed a hope that law enforcement agencies would prosecute and convict the

exposed bribe and gift takers (which obviously includes admitted gift-taker Ryan).

• The Council categorically charged the ILA with failure to protect the longshoremen "from exploitation and oppression by employers as well as thugs."

It's a far-reaching program for the waterfront, at least in words.

Undoubtedly one of the important influences in the AFL Council's action was the indicated trend towards a "solution" of the waterfront situation. On the one hand, the shipowners sought to take advantage of the discredit heaped upon the racket-infested union to suggest, as they did before the Crime Commission, a hiring system that would be entirely dominated by the employers.

On the other hand, was the proposal of the Port Authority, and

received very warmly by the commission, that longshoremen be required to register and carry licenses issued by the state license bureau; that instead of shaping up at the piers, the dockers gather in designated labor exchanges, to be picked up by hiring bosses as they see fit; that the whole set-up (which would leave little more authority for the union than collect dues) be under the direction of a Port Authority Labor Relations director who would have authority to give or take away a license and judge whether the men are up to the required "moral" standards to rate a license.

Thus the handmaiden of racketeering is to be a state operated set-up on the waterfront—something abhorrent to the leaders of the AFL and most certainly to workers.

POINT OF ORDER!

SURPRISING

By Alan Max

Hollywood is spending a lot of money on tri-dimensional movies. Surprising when you consider the efforts that the producers and the Un-American Committee have made to deprive movies of all depth.

Brownsville Tenants Battle Rats for a Place to Live

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

NO sunlight was visible in the basement flat at 48 Liberty St., in Brooklyn's Brownsville area, but the apartment was bright with gleaming paint and waxed linoleum. And because it was daytime, the would-be nightly visitors could not be heard chewing away on the plaster with which the Freeman family is constantly plugging up rat holes.

The battle against rats which is waged by virtually every family in the neighborhood is only a part of the heroic years-long struggle of this Negro family to achieve a home. Countless hours of their labor and creative energies and hundreds of dollars, their savings, finally transformed a squalid, filthy uninhabitable spot into a real home for the young couple and their four beautiful little girls.

"And now the Housing Authority man says we have to move," said Mrs. Annie Freeman, the mother. "That's what hurts so bad."

THE FREEMAN'S flat is in one of the blocks of tenements to be cleared away between Stone and Rockaway Avenues and from Pitkin Avenue to E. New York Avenue, for the Howard housing project, to be built in the fall.

From a single room, where the wholesale metal and rubber employe, his wife, and three girls were crowded, with Mrs. Freeman expecting another, they moved to the ramshackle basement in March, 1951. Unaware that it would be part of a project site area, the father set to work with a will, plastering, taping, putting in partitions for what had been a one-room church.

Because there is no bathtub in the Freeman basement and no hot water, the family was ordered to move. Others in the Howard site area expect to get eviction notices daily now. "But the Housing Authority offers us no place to move: And when we were living in one room I applied three times to them for project space. All we ever get from the Housing Authority is a number," said Mrs. Freeman.

THE RATS—the size of six-month-old kittens—munch their way into the kitchen through plaster as fast as her husband fills the holes, said Mrs. Freeman. On the dresser in the bedroom were neat rows of glass and tin receptacles, where all food is kept.

The children, 4, 3, 2, and 1 year old, at night are barricaded by a locked door from the rats, which enter only the kitchen, she said. "I'd rather stay with the rats than be out on the street, though, and of course the project won't be for us. It never is."

The Kings County Grand Jury in its first presentment cited 559 cases of rat infestation in a sample check of 15 square blocks, but Brownsville, unrivalled by any section of Brooklyn save possibly Bedford-Stuyvesant as the choice home of rats, was not included in the survey.

A year ago, according to spokesmen of the Rodent Control Division of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Brooklyn, and the District Health Center in Brownsville, organizations including the Brownsville Tenants Council and the Brownsville

Neighborhood Council, began urging a rat survey.

LAST FALL a rat-control drive was initiated. Hearings at the Health Center were held where property owners were instructed to fill rat holes and clean up garbage, and given three weeks to do so.

A number of summonses followed later investigations, and fines given landlords ranged from \$100 to \$200. The drive got fully under way only in December. A public Anti-Rat Committee was formed, largely from the Tenants' and Neighborhood councils.

Last Dec. 13 a "Pied Piper Day" door-to-door drive took place, with the Sanitation Department lending its soundtrack. This was in one square block, bounded by Belmont and Sutter Aves., and Powell and Sackman Sts. Meanwhile many landlords had acted, warned of the survey.

"A careful follow-up by Rodent Control inspectors showed that that block was 100 percent free of rats," said Dr. Irving Greenwald of the Health Center.

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering said that it has not been determined whether the successful survey will be continued.

The Brownsville Tenants' Council reported that two areas totalling 10 square blocks in Brownsville still are "80 percent rat infested." One is bounded by Sutter, Liberty and Rockaway Ave. and Junius St. The other is from Dumont Ave. to Livonia Ave., and Watkins St. to Rockaway Ave.

The Howard site area is largely occupied by Negro families, who expect the same treatment by the Housing Authority as that given families in the area of the nearby Van Dyke project, now under way. Only 15 percent of them were relocated,

according to the Brooklyn Tenants' Councils.

BROWNSVILLE has a long record as a militant community. In the Van Dyke site area a sit-in strike of tenants was held last year, and they won certain concessions, blocking immediate evictions and forcing the city to find some homes for families.

When the old buildings were torn down to make way for the Van Dyke project, "the rats went running down the street in broad daylight," as one person described it.

"This baby was bit by a rat," said Mrs. Leatha Kerse, Negro, at 196 Osborne St., pointing to a toddler. Mrs. Kerse and her brood of nine, ranging from 16 months to 15 years, and the eldest, Betty May, who resides there with her new husband, LeRoy Fields, because they could find no other home, live in five rooms. With her husband there are 12.

Here the rats are fierce, fed by the open garbage cans in front of wholesale produce houses in the block. This is part of the area, bounded by Rockaway and Stone Aves. and Pitkin and Sutter Ave., which will be left intact, with three big projects around it, because the Housing Authority yielded to private property interests, said Mrs. Laura Naddell of the Brownsville Tenants' Council. Business interests which rent space to pushcarts on Belmont Ave. were blamed.

MRS. KERSE, an attractive woman of 33 years, whose skill as a mother was revealed in the blooming, well-cared-for look of the children, despite the horrible conditions under which they live, told of her battle with the rats as she turned a fragrant hot cakes on an old coal stove. "I got some big steel traps



MRS. GENEVA WRIGHT (right) and MRS. ROSALIE WALLS present The People's Exhibit A—a huge rat like the ones which infest the houses in which Brooklyn's Negro people live.

and for a while caught three or four a night. Big grandfathers—they almost had beards."

At 100 Watkins St., now city property, the visitors stumbled over broken wooden steps as they climbed up, past another glassless window such as was found at Mrs. Kerse's landing, to the four-room flat of Mrs. Willie May Perry. With her live six of her eight children and two grandchildren. They are on Welfare Department relief.

"Ann, the baby here, she's 2 now, was bit by a rat a while back," said the ailing Mrs. Perry, who had been ordered to a hospital but was unable to go because of the children. "I took her to a doctor for treatment."

The children were clustered around a big coal range. All

had colds, and huddled together quietly. No toys were in sight.

An incomplete listing of other children in the area bitten by rats, reported by Mrs. Naddell, included two at 399 Riverdale Ave.; one child bitten twice at 82 Osborne St., in the Bunton family, and two in the McLean family at 1601 New York Ave.

THE BROWNSVILLE Tenants' Council is strongly in favor of public housing, but unilaterally opposed to present policies which create fewer homes, and throw minority peoples on the street. Their program calls for building on vacant lots, and moving out families only as they have places for them to move to. Units should be small, and discriminatory practices in allocating projects completely done away with, said Mrs. Naddell.

A TALE OF TWO WATERFRONTS—4

A Program for the Longshoremen

By GEORGE MORRIS

INVESTIGATIONS have come and gone in the past 40 years, but the New York waterfront continues to be the worst sewer of corruption in the country, while most longshoremen remain in poverty. With the latest investigation by the New York Crime Commission, the question is again asked: how can the port be cleaned up and freed from the clutches of the mob?

Past investigations did not set out to learn why dock workers cannot make a living. The current investigation, for example, aims to find out why the port of New York has lost shipping. Other inquiries sought to put the labor movement in a bad light with the longshoremen's union falsely presented as a "typical" example. Some inquiries sought to lay the ground for reforms.

As far as back as 1916, a mayor's committee recommended the end of the degrading, racket-breeding shape-up system of hiring. But nothing was done about the proposal. The 1916 report pictured the shape-up as "degrading to the extreme" and "open to the danger of graft." The report of the Citizens Waterfront Committee of 1946 noted that in the thirty years preceding its inquiry "almost every inefficient, wasteful and degrading dock practice has simply become more widespread and more intense." That report rightly said "any reform which does not go to the heart of the problem—the shape-up—will not be effective."

A New York State Commission on the portwide 28-day strike that fall also saw the need for a change in the hiring system and noted that all the ills of the waterfront of 40 years back were still here.

THE LATEST HEARINGS produced more volumes of evidence of the way criminal mobs rule the International Longshoremen's Association and use it to further their many rackets at the expense of the longshoremen.

This evidence should again underscore the fact that programs of reforms are not worth the paper they are written on unless they have as their starting point the demand that "King" Joe Ryan and his mobsters be prosecuted for their repeated crimes and cleaned out of the union. As long as the Ryan machine is in control, no real reform will get to first base because the shipowners find the present setup profitable and preferable. and Ryan's machine works hand-in-hand with the shipowners. The shipowners who testified before the Crime Commission complained of shakedowns and pilfering by the truckload by racketeers, and admitted there was no such crime on the West Coast waterfronts. But they have repeatedly asserted that they'd rather have the New York system with its rackets.

All these guilty of extortion, kickbacks and violence against the workers, give the ILA back to the membership, and the union will overnight clean up the waterfront and force the shipowners to recognize a democratically elected system of rotary hiring of work gangs

from an established hiring hall.

Nor will legislation or any imposition of schemes from the outside, or government control get anywhere because the workers won't accept them. They'd rather keep the shapeup. One example of what this approach leads to is the proposal of New York City Council president Rudolph Halley for a law requiring a longshoreman to carry a license issued by the police department. Halley also proposed that some form of hiring be arranged by a state commission. The latter point was made more specific by the "Waterfront Priest," the Rev. A. Corridan, who proposed the state set up seven hiring halls for longshoremen under state operation.

THOSE PROPOSALS were a godsend to Ryan's machine men. They seized upon them eagerly to tell the workers that those who advocate the end of the shapeup want to replace it with police licensing and government control of jobs, which means practically eliminating the union. The goons know well that the workers, already screened for "dangerous thought" by the Coast Guard to qualify for work on the waterfront, will not agree to further cutting into their rights. And while the issue is falsely posed to the workers as shapeup vs. police licensing and government hiring, the real alternative—a democratically operated hall for rotation of workgangs through a union dispatcher from a hiring hall—is being sidetracked.

other workers, resent government and police control over their jobs. They feel the government has only one duty in the situation—to prosecute and jail the criminals who have muscled into the industry and union and give the union back to its members. So far only a few small fish have been indicted.

Once the union is in their hands, with fear of the killers eliminated, the longshoremen can themselves clean up and democratize the ILA, outlaw every form of racketeering, and introduce such reforms as THEY feel are needed to keep the waterfront and union clean.

WHAT could the longshoremen do with their union if they really controlled it? We can anticipate what they would most likely do, on the basis of what other democratically-run unions of dockers have done, and of the demands for which the rank and file forces in the ILA have been pressing in the past two decades.

They would institute a democratic regime from top to bottom: proclaim a Bill of Rights in the ILA which would give the members a feeling that the union is truly theirs and no longer an instrument for the promotion of assorted rackets for the mobsters.

Regular democratic elections every year or two would be required for local office up to the national presidency. The disgraceful lifetime term for the presidency would be abolished. No longer would some locals be able to get by without an election for as many as 20 years as in one instance, and

(Continued on Page 14)

GOP Hopes People Didn't Hear Cease-fire Offer

(By The Worker Foreign Department)

FROM THE REPUBLICAN hue-and-cry for spreading the war in Asia last week few Americans would have known that Premier Chou En-lai of the Chinese People's Republic had proposed a cease-fire now in Korea. For the voices here and abroad that chal-

lenged the Eisenhower plan, the issue was not of ending or continuing the conflict, but the question of whether or not the Korean war could be "safely" extended. Not yet had the voice of the American people, which has repeatedly called for an ending the war, spoken out for a ceasefire now.

Premier Chou proposed the ceasefire now in the course of a speech to the People's Consultative Assembly meeting at Peking. Chou urged a resumption of the Panmunjom truce negotiations and called for an immediate cessation of the fighting on land, sea and in the air on the basis of the draft armistice agreement already concluded and signed by the parties to the conflict. Chou said unsettled questions could then be ironed out in the course of negotiations.

The Chinese Prime Minister added, however, that if the aggressors in Korea attempted to extend the war, then China would fight the war to a victorious conclusion. A few days after Chou spoke, Chairman Mao Tse-tung told the Assembly that if an effort were made to carry the war to China, then China would mobilize its manpower and resources for a war and fight it out. Finally, Premier and Marshal Kim Il Sung of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in a radio address to his troops also warned against further aggression.

BOTH THE PEACE proposals and the warnings fell on the deaf ears of the Eisenhower Administration. In Korea, the discredited but still arrogant Gen. Van Fleet took leave of his troops with the toast: "Good shooting!" His successor, Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, an expert in airborne operations, took formal command. In Korea, the U. S. Command launched a poison gas attack on a war prison compound, killed at least one and wounded



EISENHOWER

two score other Asian war prisoners because they disobeyed orders against singing.

Here, the halls of the U. S. Senate and the television and radio networks resounded to the bellicose cries of Eisenhower statwarts. In comments on Eisenhower's order freeing the Seventh Fleet to help Chiang Kai-shek's forces against China, Senators Bridges (R-NH), Taft (R-Ohio), Dirksen (R-Ill), Knowland (R-Cal) and Russell (D-Cal)—among others—sounded off in favor of a naval blockade of China, of bombing Manchuria, helping Chiang, and other aggressive actions. Bridges wanted atomic weapons used and an invasion of Manchuria. Knowland wanted a blockade without our "allies" if necessary. No Eisenhower lieutenant spoke of the American youth and young men whose lives would thereby be risked.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY spokesmen and the spokesmen of our "allies" sounded the alarm. Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) raised pertinent questions: "Is this the first

step toward enlarging the war in Asia? Is this the first step toward involving United States forces on the mainland of China? Is it the first step toward more casualties, instead of less? Is it the first step toward global war?"

Sparkman's questions reflected the grave disquiet of the American people over Eisenhower's order. They stopped short of expressing the people's demand for an end to the killing in Asia.

Overseas spokesmen, however, were less reticent. The British Labor Party's Herbert Morrison declared in the Commons that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden should notify Washington that if it extended the war in Asia, it would do so without Britain. Eden acquiesced, but more equivocally. He voiced Britain's view that the Eisenhower order would secure no military advantage, while reaping many political disadvantages. Other British voices were more outspoken. So it seems, were those of other European governments. French, Belgian and Netherlands spokesmen also expressed alarm. So that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, back in Washington after his brief war-organizing junket, said that the Eisenhower Administration was just trying to keep "the Communists" guessing, that it did not at this time have a decision to blockade China, invade or bomb Manchuria, or use atomic weapons. However, with characteristic slyness, Dulles said he did not close the door to any of these actions.

AMONGST the American masses, the insanity of "Operation Smack," where Pentagon brass and "visitors" were invited to watch American boys being shot down, continued to feed the hatred for the Korean war. The railroad unions' Organ Labor demanded an investigation.

But the trade unions and broad peace-loving masses remained silent on the question of a cease-fire, which was expected to come to the fore of attention with the reconvening of the seventh General Assembly of the United Nations on Feb. 24. The Eisenhower Administration would certainly try to suppress or circumvent that all-important issue. But the American people, if they spoke out in good time, could guarantee its consideration.

couraged," but careful readers of the news wondered why. The French government, whose opposition to unqualified acceptance of another Nazi Wehrmacht had been considered the chief hurdle, assured Dulles it intended to put the EDC treaty before the French Parliament. However, they insisted

(Continued on Page 13)



DULLES

Dulles Didn't Quite Carry All Before Him

(By the Worker Foreign Department)

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, President Eisenhower's Secretary of State, last week alighted from the plane bringing him and Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen back from a 11-day war-organizing European junket and said: "I'm mildly optimistic about the situation."

The situation to which Dulles referred was the probability of resurrecting the Nazi Wehrmacht under U. S. auspices. When Dulles and Stassen took off, they had talked about scouting the development of "European unity." This is the phrase under which Wall Street and Washington are pressing to revive the Hitlerite war machine. To facilitate their program, they have devised an economic machine which they call the "European coal and steel community" and a military machine called the "European Army"; and political machinery called the "Council of Europe." All are lumped together in a "European Defense Community."

Dulles noted, on his departure, that the six countries of the European Defense Community (EDC) had signed the treaty for a "European Army" at Paris last May. But, he also noted, none had ratified the treaty thus far. To speed up this ratification had been the purpose of his trip. How had he succeeded?

DULLES SAID he was "an-

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

• China Sets Output Targets • Capitalist Market Shrinks

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S Political Consultative Conference last week concluded its four-day session in Peking with approval of: (1) China's first Five-Year Plan; (2) convention of an elected all-China people's congress and local people's congresses at all levels; (3) plans to increase resistance to U. S. imperialist aggression in the Far East. New Output goals include increases over 1952 production of grain by 9 percent; cotton, 16 percent; power, 27 percent; petroleum, 42 percent; machine tools, 34 percent; timber, 38 percent; steel ingots, 23 percent; cement, 17 percent; zinc, 54 percent; lead, 49 percent. State investments in transport and communications will increase by 64.97 percent; in cultural and educational development by 55.86 percent; in water conservation, 12.08 percent.

Elsewhere in the Socialist world: Premier Joseph Stalin, in a 45-minute conversation with Argentina's Ambassador Luis Bravo, emphasized the Soviet desire for peace and peaceful relations with all countries; stressed the Soviet policy of non-interference in the internal relations of other states; and expressed belief that trade of Soviet railroad equipment and machinery for Argentine leather, wool and vegetable oils might be successful. . . . Soviet people prepared for Feb. 22 elections of municipal Soviets. Moscow list of 1,259 candidates included names of Stalin, other government leaders. U. S. news gatherers singled out among candidates at least seven Jews. . . . In Romania, the subversive operations of Standard Oil, Royal Dutch Shell, and U. S. and British espionage networks were exposed as 23 former employees of these trusts went on trial for espionage and sabotage of the country's oil industry. . . . In Poland leading Polish priests continued to speak out against the activities of the Cracow Catholic hierarchy, several of whose members were recently convicted of espionage and sabotage in the pay of U. S. and British intelligence. The evidence showed the conspirators heavily banked on the U. S. launching World War III, and together with the resurrected by reviving the present front West German Wehrmacht, forci- tiers of Poland. . . . Footnote to the intensified security activities of the Socialist States came from U. S. Congressman Kersten (R-Wis), who announced he would offer a bill for a

\$500,000,000 appropriation to "form military units of escapees" from the Socialist States, "encourage defections," and "provide every possible assistance to the Russian people and its satellite population in ELIMINATING the Communist conspiracy." Kersten is author of the Mutual Security Act rider which allocated \$100,000,000 for such purposes in 1951 and a larger amount in 1952.

CONTINUED SHRINKAGE of the world capitalist market was revealed by the United Nations report that value of trade fell from \$37,693,000,000 for first half of 1951 to \$37,402,000,000 for first half of 1952. Exports from Socialist States in latest period were only \$738,000,000, roughly 2 percent of total. The report said: "Countries of Western Europe managed to reduce their trade deficits, but were not able to offset the heavy imports from the United States that accounted for continuing deficits." But the drowning man of world capitalism continued grasping for straws:

• The so-called "Schuman Plan," or European Coal and Steel "community" (read: Wall Street-Ruhr Magnates' coal and steel cartel) began operation. West Europe trade unionists oppose cartel, believe it will destroy small businesses, increase unemployment, freeze wages, try to suppress trade unions, and further narrow the capitalist market.

• The Titoist-Greek-Turkish arm of the U. S.-dominated Atlantic war coalition, still receiving U. S. tax-funds for services rendered U. S. war-profiteering trusts, served notice of war plans against People's Democracies with phony bid to Bulgaria and Albania to join their bloc of "free nations."

• The U. S.-controlled majority of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Far East, meeting in Bandung, Indonesia, voted down Soviet move for inclusion of People's China, manipulated stooges to deny U. S. capital penetration blocks peoples' economic and political progress.

• The U. S. State Department hastily disavowed intention to occupy southern part of Iran, as proposed by retiring diplomat J. Rives Childs; but arrival of "Japanese mission" advised by American George Barron indicated new move to grab Iran's oil resources through Rockefeller-controlled Japanese dummy company.

Rail Paper Demands Full Probe of 'Operation Smack'

Bloodbaths Used to Get \$ for Arms?

"ARE AMERICAN BOYS being sent into battle where they are killed and wounded, just to make propaganda for increased appropriations for the armed services?"

This was the bitter, searching question posed last week by "Labor," organ of the 15 standard railroad unions and one of the most widely circulated union papers in the country.

In an editorial expressing reaction of railroad workers to the horrible slaughter of "Operation Smack" in Korea, the paper continued:

"Labor believes members of Congress are right in demanding a full and impartial investigation of 'Operation Smack.' The mothers and fathers of boys fighting in Korea will not be satisfied with the 'official' explanations made so far."

Among other repercussions of "Operation Smack" showing mounting national disgust with the senseless Korean war, a former Seabee (Navy construction worker), Chester K. Wicks, resigned

from the Massachusetts draft board, stating "I just don't want to have any part in sending boys to Korea to die in any exhibition or operation like that." Wicks was promptly backed to the hilt in his stand by his fellow ex-Seabees of the Massachusetts Department of the Seabee Veterans of America. The vets voiced their approval of his action in a letter to the Boston Post signed by James M. Roche, president of the organization.

MEANWHILE the press of the nation continued to reflect the anxiety of the people for an end to the killing, for a solution of the last remaining problem, the prisoner of war issue.

This was the kind of letter appearing in the papers all over the land. In the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph:

... I do think that if the only thing prolonging the war is the fact that we do not want to send back the prisoners that do not

want to go back, then we should force them to go back. As we say, charity should begin at home. Likewise, our duty should be to our own boys first. . . . You can be sure our boys who have been captured, wouldn't want to stay with their captors. . . . Mrs. Grace Clecone, McKees Rocks, Pa."

In another Pittsburgh paper, the Post Gazette, a soldier's mother writes "When is this terrible war going to end? . . . Our boys are still being killed over there. They are never going to end that war. My son has been there six months and I think that is plenty. Mothers, wake up. Let's make them stop killing our sons and send them home."

THIS WAS the real "Voice of America," anguished, confused by many things, largely unorganized, but clear as crystal on the essential fact — they want the senseless killing to end!



AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE in the Soviet Crimea in February, 1945, are: Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. Behind them are Sir Anthony Eden, the late Edward Stettinius, Sir Alexander Cadogan, V. M. Molotov and the late Harry Hopkins.

Yalta Was the Great Signal For U.S.-Soviet Friendship

In his State of the Union message, President Eisenhower declared he will ask Congress to adopt a resolution repudiating treaties involving what he called "secret understandings." It was obvious that he meant—and so his remarks were interpreted—repudiation of the accords reached between Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill at Teheran and Yalta, and between their three governments at Potsdam. Eisenhower spoke eight years after the day the "Big Three" gathered at Yalta to bind their countries to united action to establish a stable post-war world peace. The following article, by the author of the immensely valuable book, *We Can Be Friends*, describes the atmosphere and the significance of that historic conference eight years ago.

By CARL MARZANI

THE Yalta Conference which opened on Sunday, Feb. 4, 1945, was the climax of Roosevelt's policy. At Yalta there was a firm agreement for a United Nations Organization including the time and place for the setting up of the UN. There was agreement on a wide range of problems and workable compromises on the question of Polish frontiers, Polish government, German reparations, liberated areas. There was a firm pledge by the Soviet government to enter the war against Japan three months after VE day, May 8, 1945, a pledge fulfilled to the letter when the Soviet Army marched against Japan on August 8, 1945.

It was at this conference that Stalin sounded a prophetic warning:

"It is not so difficult to keep unity in time of war since there is a joint aim to defeat the common enemy which is clear to everyone. The difficult task will come after the war when diverse interests tend to divide the Allies. It is our duty to see that our relations in peacetime are as strong as they have been in war."

THE YALTA CONFERENCE met with an enthusiastic response from the people of America. Senator Barkley, Majority Leader, cabled to President Roosevelt:

"Accept my sincere felicitations upon the historic Joint Statement (of the Conference) released today. I had it read to the Senate immediately upon release and it made a profound impression. Senator White, Mi-

nority Leader, joined me in the expressions of commendation and satisfaction on the floor of the Senate. I regard it as one of the most important steps ever taken to promote peace and happiness in the world."

Harry Hopkins who was at the Conference told Sherwood:

"The Russians had proved that they could be reasonable and far-seeing and there wasn't any doubt in the minds of the President or any of us that we could live with them and get along with them peacefully for as far in the future as any of us could imagine."

Hopkins, as we shall see, never changed his mind.

Soviet friendliness continued unabated after the death of President Roosevelt, and gave many proofs of it. A particularly impressive demonstration is reported by General Deane. On Aug. 3, 1945, Eisenhower arrived in Moscow for a victory celebration and parade, and was "recognized and wildly cheered by the Russian people who were lined up to participate in the parade." Stalin invited Deane, Harriman and Eisenhower to join him on the reviewing stand atop Lenin's tomb. Deane states:

"We were the first foreigners who had ever been invited to witness a Soviet ceremony from atop Lenin's Tomb, and I was fully conscious of the honor even though I had attained it by sliding in on Eisenhower's coat-tails."

Afterward, they witnessed a soccer game.

"When the game ended and Eisenhower and (Soviet General) Zhukov rose to leave, the crowd gave them an ovation that grew larger and larger in volume. Finally Eisenhower, in a gesture of friendliness, threw his arm over Zhukov's shoulder, and Zhukov responded by embracing Eisenhower. With that, pandemonium broke loose. . . . There was nothing rehearsed about this and it had nothing to do with ideologies or political aspirations. It was a sincere demonstration by a representative cross-section of the Russian people of their affection for the American people as embodied in Eisenhower. It was heart-warming and reassuring to us Americans who were there."

Soviet friendship was obvious to the most hardened reactionary. It was the fruit of FDR's foreign policy, a policy which aimed at the peaceful world, a policy welcomed by Soviet leaders and by the peoples of the world.

FOR THE AMERICAN people, a friendly post-war world would have meant the full use of our technical know-how in repairing the desolation and devastation in war torn areas, making the United States the welcome friend of French and Italians, Greeks and Ukrainians, Hindus and Chinese. There would have been no signs in other countries, as there are today, saying AMERICANS, GO HOME!

Wealth would have been the perspective of every country, wealth not only in economic terms by the riches of political and cultural developments. The working together of such diverse systems and cultures as the English, the Chinese, the Soviet, the Hindu, the American and so on would have meant a cross-fertilization of ideas and institutions to everyone's benefit.

There would have been, and there still can be, a great diversity of "mixed" economic systems between the two extremes of Soviet Communism and American Capitalism. It would have meant the development of new organizational forms, new political solutions. It would have entailed a frontal attack on racism whether Nazi or Japanese, the undermining of Fascist regimes such as those of Franco, Peron and Chiang Kai-shek. It would have meant widespread travel, mingling of people, learning of each others' customs, history, attitudes — slowly but surely building to a complete world understanding.

THE POSSIBILITIES stagger the imagination—they are beyond our powers to predict. A billion Asians moving into the stage of world history, not through the bitter destructive fighting of the Chinese Revolution and the Korean upheaval but through the constructive channels of modern agricultural techniques, literacy spread through the mass medium of films and pictures, health on the basis of penicillin and water systems.

In such a world, plenty, not scarcity, would be the goal; co-operatives not cartels the rule; friendship not hostility, the norm. A world beautiful to behold—warm to inhabit. A world secure in a peace more stirring and glorious than any war could ever be.

It was a world within our reach as the result of FDR's foreign policy. It is a world we can still achieve—making free-wheeling in a world unafraid.

STALINGRAD AFTER 11 YEARS

'You walk on an avenue called Peace Street...'

By JOSEPH CLARK

STALINGRAD, USSR

SNOW covered the grounds of the City Garden on this tenth anniversary of the victory of Stalingrad. I asked when it had been finished. "We opened it in the summer of 1950. This is an historic place for us," the old caretaker said. "Here's where our worker-detachments assembled to defend the city in August, 1942."

"All about us where we are standing now there was nothing but rubble and ruins," he said. "There was a bomb crater at every step." I asked him where he was at that time. "I marched out with the civilian army," he said.

HOW CAN ONE IMAGINE what Stalingrad looked like ten years ago? When I visited the city in the early fall of 1951 it was easier to conjure up the picture. Then there were still shattered hulks of buildings around. Now one has to search to find ruins. Only three shattered buildings will remain permanently they were key points in the defense and will stand as monuments to the courage which saved civilization at Stalingrad.

I was touring the city with a hero of the battle of Stalingrad. Ivan Loginov had fought in Chukov's 62nd Army in the Red October Steel mills. Wounded in the early defense of the city he returned to the battle. Wounded again and hospitalized for two months he made his way back to the front, back to the steel mill where he fought till the last Germans surrendered. In the earlier defense of the city 35 years ago his father had fallen a victim of white guard Wrangler's executioners.

Loginov had majored in history at college and now he worked in the museum of the Defense of Tsarytsin and Stalingrad. He knows the history of every square block of the city. But the history he spoke about with the greatest enthusiasm was the history that has been made in the ten years since the battle of Stalingrad was over. And that in many ways is the most fabulous chapter in the 363-year history of Tsarytsin-Stalingrad.

YOU WALK DOWN the new street, named Peace Street, for more than a mile—four, five, six story modern apartment houses rise on both sides of the wide avenues. Grown trees line the streets. Busy stores are open in the ground floors of many of the buildings. You turn down to the Square of Fallen Fighters and the same sight greet you. You walk down Lenin Street, up Komsomolskaya, down Communist Street and it's the same story.

Then you drive out to the big factories, the steel mills, the tractor plant, the factory called "Barricades," which makes huge cranes and other machines. All have been rebuilt, all enlarged beyond their original capacity. And in the vicinity of each plant stretching on for blocks and blocks in all directions you see new workers' apartment houses.

Facing the river near the tractor plant is its grand Palace of Culture, rebuilt more magnificently than before the war. Near the Red October Steel Works the House of Techniques stands as a veritable palace of science and engineering. They are now building a new big place of culture for the plant's workers.

A large new theatre has been finished and its high columned front and stately are an architec-

tural landmark of the reborn city. I saw an exciting performance of Zola's "Heirs of Rabudin" there. During the intermission theatre-goers strolled about the spacious foyers and ate snacks in the two big buffets.

NOW THE BEAUTIFUL boulevard Heroes Alley from the center of town to the river has been finished. When I visited Stalingrad in 1951, they were still building the embankment along the river. Now it is finished, complete with terraces, roads, promenades, stone pavilions and lines of trees planted on every level.

At the big department store, from whose shattered husk Field Marshall Von Paulus had emerged to surrender on January 31, 1942, big crowds were buying "sergeikas" or sturdy little children's fur coats with fur hoods attached. It's a durable fur which takes a lot of rough treatment. They were selling for 385 rubles.

Then we visited bakeries, groceries, fish stores, and "gastronomes." Women were buying fish, meat, bread, butter, all on a single shopping tour. In clothing stores ready-made dresses, suits and coats were selling. The Dynamo sport store was selling bicycles, motorcycles and sports equipment of all kinds.

HITLER LEARNED a bitter lesson from the battle of Stalingrad. But the question today is whether we Americans have learned the lessons of the rebuilding of Stalingrad.

What do townspeople in Stalingrad talk about now? They talk about what the city will look like in ten years.

Kuzma Wostochenko, three times wounded commander of the citizens army infantry detachments which defended Stalingrad, talks about his son who is studying to be a railroad engineer. Alexander Serkov, once a colonel of the 62nd army, now working in the tractor plant, tells about the excellent grades his daughter is getting in the graduating class of secondary school, and about his younger daughter who just started school. Alexei Stepanov former political commissar of the worker detachments talks about his daughter who is studying at medical school.

These men and their wives and little children lived in holes cut out of the frozen earth of Stalingrad ten years ago. Now fine new apartments have been built for Stalingrad workers. Can anyone in his right mind doubt Serkov when he says: "We want peace for us and for you, for our children and for you."

And how can anyone fail to realize that those who try to take on the victors of Stalingrad and the children of the victors of Stalingrad will suffer exactly the same fate which Von Paulus met in the snows and ruins of Stalingrad ten years ago.

It's a Fact

Ford's Windsor (Canada) plant is sponsoring a class for supervisors called "How to Win Friends and Speed Up Work" (no kidding). Some pupils don't seem to be apt at the first part on how to win friends. . . . The supervisor of Dept. 53, according to Ford Facts, Journal of United Auto Workers Local 200, has forbidden workers in his jurisdiction to speak to each other. They even have to submit their requests for relief in writing.

FIGHT MOUNTS AGAINST McCARRAN-WALTER ACT

Law Based on Nazi Lies 'Cannot Stand Uncontested'

MORE AMERICANS whom Sen. McCarran (D-Nev) sneers at as "the pinkos and radicals" got set last week for a fight to revise or repeal the Walter-McCarran immigration law. Among the "pinkos and radicals" last week who acted against this notorious racist law which puts into American law the Nazi theory superior "Aryan" peoples were:

The Nebraska Council of Churches.

The National Lutheran Council.
The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.
The New York West Side American Jewish Congress.

THE NATIONAL Lutheran Council at its Atlantic City meeting was especially strong in its condemnation of McCarran's pet racist monstrosity. They adopted a resolution which said that the McCarran law has to be replaced with a new law that would "be faithful to our basic ideas of freedom and fairness to all." They denounced the "national origins quota system." This system is heavily rigged to shut out peoples from Eastern Europe, Asia, the West Indies, while providing special privileges to the "Anglo-Saxon" countries. The Lutherans said that the McCarran law "cannot stand uncontested in the face of the rising tides of racial self-respect among the darker peoples of the world."

The Lutherans also demanded that naturalized citizens "be accorded the rights and protections enjoyed by American-born citizens."

THE McCARRAN LAW practically wipes out the Constitutional protections for the 11,000,000 naturalized Americans, making their citizenship subject to recall at any time subject to the whims of any petty official who may not like the social or political views of any citizen.

It also sets no time limit on these cancellations, so that Americans who came here as infants forty or fifty years ago are seized for deportation because of their political views.

THE AMERICAN Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born urges that this racist law which is being opposed by practically every large peoples organization in the country be repealed and replaced by a new law based on new principles. It notes that under the present law, non-citizens can be arrested without warrant, held without bail, and sets up a Nazi-like pass system for all non-citizens. It urges a 5-point program which includes: no deportations or denaturalizations after five years residence, no discrimination in immigration based on race, color, origin or beliefs.

Last week this Committee succeeded in winning a U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of the Chinese seaman, Kwong Hai Chew, who had been held without bail on Ellis Island for two years by the immigration authorities. The Court said that the authorities must grant Chew a hearing on his re-entry.

Senator Herbert Lehman (D-NY) said last week that a bill to "drastically revise" the McCarran law will be introduced to Congress in the near future.

A CORRECTION

Last week's story on Crime Commission hearings contained several bad typographical errors. In one case a paragraph beginning "When Theodore Kienel, the . . . (followed by a misplaced line) should continue "commission's counsel, asked him if the living Mr. Kennedy. . . . In another paragraph Ryan's "anti-Communist" fund was placed at \$15,002. It should have been \$155,002.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Unionist Cites School Defense
- Fraternity Defies Anti-Semites

FREEDOM of the schools must be defended, a United Mine Worker official told the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools which met at Denver last week. The official is William J. Hart of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a member of the school board in that city. He told the assembled educators and citizens that school teachers should form unions all over the country "to protect themselves against all injustices—not only for salary and working conditions but also for freedom."

ANTI-SEMITIC CLAUSES in the by-laws of the national fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, were challenged by the Williams College chapter in Massachusetts. The college chapter insisted on pledging a Jewish member despite the ban on "non-Aryan" members ordered by the national headquarters at Oxford, Ohio. A poll of the undergraduates and of the fraternity's membership showed overwhelming approval of their action, the Williams chapter stated. Their defiance of the racist clause will have to be passed on at next convention in August, 1954. Peter Connolly chapter president said.



Paul Bowen Barbara Hartle

SEATTLE SMITH ACT trial of seven more thought control victims will start April 15. This was the date set by Judge William L. Lindberg who dismissed defense motions after weighing them for two months. Defense attorneys showed that the indictments were too vague, and that local press and radio hysteria made a fair trial impossible. The judge waited for the New York guilty verdicts and the refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to hear the plea of the Baltimore "6" before he handed down his opinion. The seven defendants are: Henry P. Huff, Northwest Communist Party chairman.

Karly Larsen, a founder and long-time officer of the CIO Int'l Woodworkers.

Paul M. Bowen, Negro Labor

Six Smith Act Victims Freed, Vow Continued Fight for Peace

THE 13 COMMUNIST leaders convicted in the Foley Square frameup began winning freedom on bail last week. All pledged themselves to continue their struggle for peace. Friends gave them a warm welcome as they were released.

First to be freed were CLAUDIA JONES, young Negro woman leader and alternate member of the Communist Party's national committee; BETTY GANNETT, the Communist Party's educational director; ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, one of the founding members of the Communist Party and a Jewish workers' leader, and JACOB MINDEL, 71-year-old Marxist teacher. Mindel is gravely ill with a heart ailment. He spent several days in the prison hospital after his sentence.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Alexander Trachtenberg were freed on bail late Wednesday.

Bail was \$20,000 for each. Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett and Bittelman were freed on the same \$20,000 bonds that had been posted for each of them in 1951. Mindel's bondsmen had to raise an additional \$15,000. His original bonds were for \$5,000.

The Communists were freed by U. S. Commissioner Edward McDonald in the Foley Square courthouse.

Civil Rights Congress In New Offices

The Civil Rights Congress has announced that the headquarters of its national and New York state offices have been moved to 6 E. 17 St., New York, N. Y. Its new telephone number is WAtkins 4-8850.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

- Jimcrow Cloud Over Washington
- Back Lawyer's Fight on Frameup

THE JIMCROW CLOUD over Washington, D.C., became more ominous despite President Eisenhower's hint that he will name a Negro District Commissioner if his plan to enlarge that body from three to five gets Congressional approval.

A DIXIECRAT FILIBUSTER was threatened by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) against any bills aimed at ending jimcrow in the national Capital. In expressing disapproval of Eisenhower's timid and inadequate promises to use the President's office to end Washington's jimcrow, Russell, the racist, roared:

"I don't know what the President has in mind, but I am opposed to racial integration in public schools and in the fire department. It is . . . clear that Congressional legislation would be required. . . ."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FAILURE to date to appoint a single Negro caused a growing murmur of dissatisfaction among political commentators and columnists. "Notes of discord are coming from colored Republicans," observed the Baltimore Afro-American's Washington columnist, Louis Lautier, who attributed the disharmony to the absence so far of

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS FRAMEUP

\$\$ Dictate Death For Four Negroes

By ABNER W. BERRY

IT WAS A CASE of four Negro lives against the rights of property owners in North Carolina which the United States Supreme Court had to decide this week. Six of the

Justices—a majority—ruled in favor of white property owners and thereby doomed the four Negroes to death in the state gas chamber. Three Justices dissented. And there were six separate opinions running to some 40,000 words.

The Negroes, two accused of "rape" and two charged with murder, complained of coerced "confessions" introduced as evidence in their trials and the exclusion of Negroes from the juries which convicted them.

LLOYD RAY DANIELS, 20,

and his cousin, Bennie Daniels, 21,

were accused of killing a white

taxi driver in Greenville, N. C., in

1949. Clyde Brown, 22, was

charged with "rape" of a white

woman, as was Raleigh Speller.

Speller's case goes back to 1947.

The Daniels cousins complained

of having been beaten after their

arrest to force "confessions" from

them. Legally worded "signed

confessions" were introduced and

accepted in the Daniels' trial al-

though Lloyd, then 17, could not

read or write. In the trial of Brown,

the alleged "rape" victim, in her

testimony, could not remember

whether she had been raped or not.

There is little known about the history

of the Speller case, but Speller's

complaint was the same as

that of the other doomed men.

JUDGE STANLEY F. REED, in

rendering the majority opinion,

held that because the Negroes

were excluded from North Carolina

juries because of failure to

meet property qualifications no

"conclusion of unconstitutionality"

be arrived at. Concurring in the

Reed opinion were Justices Tom

Clark, Robert M. Jackson, Harold

H. Burton, Sherman Minton and

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

This stand was blistered in the

dissenting opinion read by Justice

Hugo L. Black and concurred in

by Justices Felix Frankfurter and

William O. Douglas. The former

Alabama New Deal Senator reason-

ed:

"The state has not produced

evidence to show that the partial

continuation of longstanding fail-

ure to use Negro jurors is due to

some other cause other than racial

discrimination. . . .

"What the court apparently finds

is that Negroes were excluded

from the jury box not because they

were Negroes but because they

happened to own less property

than white people. In other words,

the court finds that discrimination,

if any, was based not on race, but

on wealth."

NORTH CAROLINIANS have

long been convinced of the inno-

cence of the men whose death

sentences were upheld. In 1949, the

Peoples' Defense Committee of

North Carolina was organized to

defend three of them, and there

was national publicity and agita-

tion around the cases. The fate of

the four now rests with the Gov-

ernor of North Carolina. His atti-

tude will depend upon action by

alert citizens whose sense of jus-

tice and humanity surpasses the

Supreme Court's consideration of

white property rights.

WOMEN WORKERS

Twenty-six percent of all fac-

tory workers in the U. S. in June,

1952 were women. These 4.1 mil-

lion women workers represented

an increase of 1.5 million since

1939 and a 400,000 increase since

the outbreak of the Korean war.

To His Case Is Tied the Welfare of Millions

By RICHARD O. BOYER

A SMITH ACT trial, the fantastic background of which includes a plot to depress the wages of the millions in heavy industry as well as incite mobs, torture and attempted murder, will begin in Pittsburgh on Feb. 16.

The chief defendant is Steve Nelson, himself a steel worker who has passed much of his life in Pittsburgh's smog, amid the heat and fumes of coke ovens and blast furnaces, in slums dwarfed by the gas tanks that loom above them.

He believes that the unprecedentedly lawless case unleashed against himself and his four fellow defendants contains such a threat to those who work in steel, iron, coal, glass, electrical equipment and other heavy industry that the case can become another Scottsboro case which mobilizes the country against reaction.

These defendants, fighters for peace and the rights of labor, have spent all the years of their adult lives in struggle for higher wages, better working conditions, shorter hours, an end to speedup. They have expressed the desires and secret thoughts of millions in heavy industry the country over. If their influence went unchecked there might be consequences in Pittsburgh that would be reflected in increased wage scales the country over.

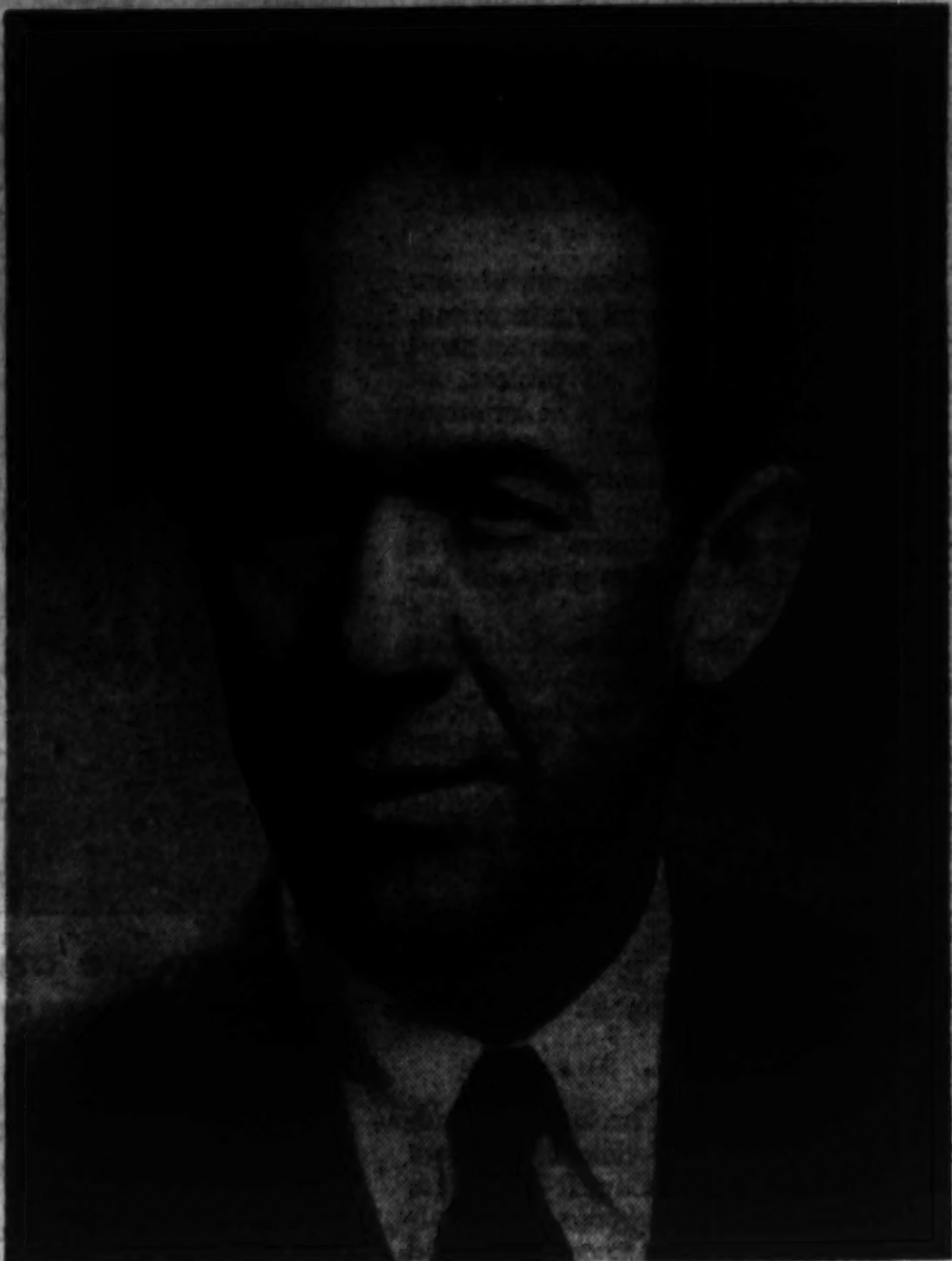
Thus the stakes are high, involving billions of dollars in profits and wages, in the view of those who run Pittsburgh and much of the country's basic industry. This accounts for the vigilante ferocity, unheard of even in some degenerate horror novel, directed against Nelson and his co-defendants. The very real chance that Nelson might be instrumental in causing workers, already questioning because of the Korean war and soaring prices, to move in their own interest is the reason that the corporations are trying to kill him.

That is why an incited assassin, crazed by the whipped-up hysteria poisoning Pittsburgh's atmosphere more than the smog, tried to murder Nelson as he lay critically injured in a Pittsburgh hospital. That is why press, radio, and even Hollywood, have combined over a four-year period to work up a lynch spirit against this steel worker who has given his life to improve the condition of steel workers and all workers.

That is why prisoners have been incited to kill him in jail; why he has been thrown when ill into solitary confinement in a cold, dark and dripping cell, deprived of blankets and food, at the Blawnox workhouse; why every device known to reaction has been used to break his spirit and his body. But his spirit cannot be broken.

VIRTUALLY EVERY provision of the Bill of Rights has been scornfully flouted in the Nelson case. He is being subjected to double jeopardy in clear violation of the Constitution, is being tried twice for the same offense. Made the victim of a savagely unprecedented sentence of 20 years on a charge of owning "seditious" books, he is being tried again for the same act, for the same offense under the Smith Act with the same witnesses appearing against him, the same books being introduced as evidence of crime.

He is being held illegally in prison without bail in violation of the Eighth Amendment although he has appealed the 20-year sentence against him and although there are only three cases in all



STEVE NELSON

Pennsylvania history—they were labor cases, too—in which appeal bail has been denied.

He was forced to trial in the state sedition case when ill and without a lawyer, another violation of the Bill of Rights. His case was the political football of one Mussmanno, now on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, who shamelessly used the law, and Pennsylvania courts and prisons to advance his own political fortunes.

Judge Musmanno has been rebuked by the Pennsylvania Bar Association but the 20-year sentence still stands although Mussmanno in this case was actually the complainant, the executor of warrant, the chief witness, the chief prosecutor in effect, and in addition a judge of the court in which Nelson was tried. Under the reign of Mussmanno, an admitted admirer of Mussolini, there is about as much law in Pittsburgh as in Dead Man's Gulch under the vigilantes.

THE UNPRECEDENTEDLY lawless campaign against Nelson

has not broken his spirit but it has smashed the democratic spirit of Pittsburgh, at least for the time being. Meetings have been broken up by mobs and free speech is but a memory in Pittsburgh. Hundreds have been fired and blacklisted on the word of informers. Many are afraid to express their views unless they agree with the steel trust.

From the standpoint of the owners, this is an ideal climate for collective bargaining. When fear is general there will not be much of a fight on wages, or grievances or speedup.

All this in Nelson's mind, and in the opinion of many others, makes it vital that this Smith Act case beginning on Feb. 16 be won. To it are tied the fortunes of millions of workers. If the case is unprecedentedly lawless, it also offers unprecedented opportunities for the fight back and for ultimate victory. He believes that the campaign on the Pittsburgh case should be organized on a national scale. He believes that workers everywhere will see it as their fight.

THE EUREKA CLUB OF NEGRO STEELWORKERS

Jimcrow Line Cracking at Inland Steel

By CARL HIRSCH

GARY, Indiana. THIS STEEL TOWN of Gary, Indiana has a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

IN ITS GIANT U.S. Steel plant, Negro workers are, for the first time, taking skilled jobs from which they were traditionally barred.

AND THE CIO United Steelworkers Local 1014, with 18,000 members, has a majority of Negroes on its 11-man executive board.

These remarkable developments have no one simple explanation. But a big part of the explanation is the Eureka Club.

This is a club of Negro steelworkers in the big mill. In its five years of existence, the Eureka Club has become recognized as a powerful and progressive force in the community, in the mill and in the steelworkers union here.

Its president, 44-year-old Arthur Adams, made it clear to us how the Eureka Club, though still small

in size, exercises such strength.

"Our members are men we've recruited because of their ability and their readiness to work for our program," he said, "and we are constantly working with other groups with which we can cooperate on issues."

It was this formula which led to the progressive gains in the recent USA-CIO Local 1014 elections. "We weren't out to take over anything," Adams explained, "but six Negro members were elected to the executive board—much to our surprise."

ADAMS IS A GAS inspector in the coke plant with 23 years service in the mill. He has been one of the builders of the Eureka Club from its very beginnings during the postwar period when Negro steelworkers in Gary recognized the need for organized expression.

In those days, Negro workers here were experiencing setbacks. "Our problems were ignored,"

Adam pointed out, "and a lot of good ideas were being defeated in the local for no good reason."

The Eureka Club started out small. Its members were carefully selected. They were rank-and-file leaders in the mill and in the community, people influential in their churches, political organizations, fraternal orders.

The club worked out its program for struggle against Jimcrow in the local and in the plant. Later that program was extended into civic affairs—a local FEPC, rent control, fighting bus fare increases, battling discrimination of Gary's Miller Beach.

"I MUST SAY," declared Adams, "We haven't been defeated yet." The outstanding gains of the Eureka Club are in the field of securing jobs for Negro workers. Its leaders recognized that the key to breaking down job barriers in the mill lay in getting skilled training for young Negro workers

through the apprenticeship system. At first, they were told by the company that "Pittsburgh had made no provision" for the training of Negro apprentices.

"We flatly rejected that idea," said Adams, "and we went after everybody—company, union and the state employment offices."

Today, Negroes are being trained and are taking jobs as skilled brick masons, welders, machinists, electricians, pattern makers. And only last week, a Negro went to work as a highly-trained instrument repairman.

The Eureka Club has cracked the Jimcrow line at other Gary companies—winning jobs for Negro electrical workers, printers, telephone linemen.

The club now has less restrictions on membership. It has its own clubhouse at 1818 Washington Avenue.

It is a progressive force to be reckoned with in Gary.

A Wall of Subs...

Tens of Thousands of New Readers
Best Defense of The Worker

AMERICA'S WORKINGCLASS movement has traditionally jumped to the defense of its press against government-hounding by rallying new readers to it.

When the early Socialist weekly, The Appeal to Reason, was hit by official persecution, its supporters poured in tens of thousands of subscriptions not only to give it the money to fight back, but to demonstrate mass backing.

The Worker, already subjected to various kinds of government harassment, may be confronted with similar persecution—judging from the words of the government prosecution at the recent Smith Act trial in New York.

The prosecutor, in final argument before the jury, tried to link the Daily Worker with the alleged "conspiracy" with which the Communist leaders on trial were charged.

This is not the first such effort to lay the groundwork for further attacks on the Daily Worker under the Smith Act. Not only have the editor, former publisher and several correspondents of The Worker been arrested under the Smith Act, but in a couple of cases the prosecution has directly charged that writing for the Daily Worker was the "crime" committed.

Thus, the prosecution in the New York trial tried to link Simon W. Gerson to the alleged "conspiracy" by citing the fact that Gerson was once city editor of the Daily Worker.

A federal prosecutor in Detroit argued against lower bail for William Allan, our Michigan correspondent, arrested under the Smith Act, by citing articles written by Allan in the Michigan Edition of The Worker.

In both cases, the judges ruled against the effort to suppress press freedom. Gerson was acquitted for lack of tie-up with the non-existent "conspiracy," and Allan's bail was lowered despite the prosecutor's argument.

The decisions in both cases show press freedom can still be successfully defended.

But the arguments of the federal prosecutors demonstrate the great peril to this freedom in our country today.

The peril will be lessened to the extent the readers rally around the paper in the present circulation campaign, and win new readers to it.

The Jury They Spoke to Is the American People

Who are the advocates of force and violence . . . ?

Before the jury in the New York Smith Act handed down its verdict, four defense attorneys, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry who acted as their own attorneys, summed up for the defense. Though the speeches did not break through the barrier of fear and prejudice which almost guarantees built-in "guilty" verdicts, they made a deep impression on the spectators in the court room. We are giving brief excerpts below because they carry a vital message to all Americans regardless of political belief or affiliation. Next week, we shall present the equally important statements made by the defendants as they rose to receive the harsh jail sentences for their ideas.

EXCERPTS FROM SUMMATION OF JOHN McTERNAN, Jan. 8, 1953.

"In presenting our case to you, ladies and gentlemen, we firmly believe that we make our contribution to the real America, to the cause of progress and freedom, to the end of tyranny."

"We invoke not 'things as they are,' we invoke not fear of change. No, we invoke the tradition of Jefferson on the fight against the Alien and Sedition laws, when the government of the rich merchants tried to stamp out democracy as an alienism, when that government tried to outlaw Jefferson's party as advocates of force and agents of a foreign power."

"We invoke the tradition of the abolitionists who agitated by leaflets and public speeches for the end of human slavery, who, for this, were denounced as insurrectionists, believers in terror and assassination and who went underground to smuggle human beings to liberty on the underground railway, and who for this were denounced as a threat to national security."

"We invoke the tradition of those who carried on the fight here in the United States for free public education, for the eight-hour day, for the right to form and join labor unions, for women's suffrage, for the abolition of child labor."

"It is up to you in this trial to preserve democracy. It is up to you to do that by making your verdict a fair verdict, based upon the facts, not based on pre-judgment, whether that pre-judgment may have come before the trial started or after only a few weeks of the testimony in this case."

"WE WOULD BE fools to ignore the impact of anti-communism upon you, upon your attitude, upon your reaction to any situation involving communism of the Com-

'The price has increased from 30 pieces of silver to \$25,000'

JAMES WRIGHT

I SAY, without fear of contradiction, we are all in agreement in our righteous indignation and contempt for informers and provocateurs.

"First, as to the witnesses for the Prosecution. How much did their patriotism cost? Bernice Baldwin, you will recall from the stipulation, read to you just a few short weeks ago, was paid about \$18,000, while Mary Stalecup Markward received approximately \$25,000 for informing upon the defendants and persons to whom she sold subscriptions to the Daily Worker in Negro and white communities."

"As to the gentlemen of the witnesses for the prosecution, you will recall my cross-examination of Professor Budenz on this score, of his profits, which goes to his interest and bias. You remember his books against the communists, his magazine publications, his lectures and so forth, which have earned him some \$70,000 since he left the Communist Party, although while in the Communist Party he was receiving only \$60 a week."

munists or the Communist Party and its program. That impact is there. To be true to your oaths, true to your own role in preserving our American democracy, you must wrestle with anti-communism. You must conquer anti-communism, at least to the extent that you prevent it from influencing your verdict."

"Please do not dismiss this task lightly. Please remember that you have been subjected to a constant barrage of propaganda. . . . That propaganda has been dinned into your ears for years, and it has been dinned into your ears all of the time you have been sitting on this case. It is so strong a force that the propaganda itself threatens to become the 13th juror in this case."

"IF YOU CAN win that struggle against the 13th juror, against the corruption of prejudgment based upon propaganda, that we of the defense have no fear of what your verdict will be, for we fear no verdict based upon the facts and the law. Such a verdict will be Not Guilty. Such a verdict will say in effect, 'America is large enough for all political beliefs.'"

"It will say in effect, 'Our arena of public debate is open to Communists as well as non-Communists to Communists as well as anti-Communists.'"

. . . Far from teaching and advocating the duty and necessity of overthrowing the government by force and violence, far from advocating force and violence as a rule and principle of action, far from advocating it in language calculated to incite, as the government must prove to you, the evidence shows that the Communist Party program is to prevent violence, to minimize it."

"In presenting this program for bringing about the peaceful transition to socialism, the Communists speak of achieving a relatively peaceful transition to socialism. This is because they see from history the likelihood of violence on the part of the capitalists to prevent this change."

"The Communists offer a program. They try to convince people by persuasion and education that it is the program to accept. They have a political method of selecting a united front government. They say that the government can use its powers to create the conditions favorable to a peaceful advance to socialism, but because the capitalists want to prevent this, because the capitalists may well use violence to frustrate this, then the Communists go to jail for advocating 'force and violence.'"

"Or take Cummings from Ohio. You remember how sure he was that he only got a few dollars for expenses and many times didn't get that because he stayed with friends in order to defray expenses, and he was dishonest enough to collect from both ends, from the FBI and the Communist Party, and failed to report his income to the government for tax purposes. The stipulation showed that he was not frank and candid with you and me about this matter. What was the price of his patriotism? About \$15,000."

"As if this were not enough, in his contemptible smugness he told us that he would even have informed on his mother, as he did with some of his other relatives and fellow Negro workers whom he recruited into the Communist Party."

"Or take another, say, John Lautner. What did his purse-heart patriotism cost? The stipulation showed that he received about \$8,000."

"And so ladies and gentlemen of the jury, in the history of informers the price has increased from 30 pieces of silver to \$25,000."

These voices cannot be silenced

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

WHEN WE COMMUNISTS speak of the evils of capitalism and the dangers of fascism and the war that it spawns, it is not the fact that we say these things that is dangerous; it is the truth of these things that are the real dangers for our country.

"And if all the Communists are silenced, if we are all put in prison, do you suppose for one moment that all criticism, all protest, all struggle to prevent the criminal slaughter and bloodshed of modern warfare, the murderous atomic destruction of the human race, will cease? We have too much faith in the American people to believe it."

"There are Quakers, Catholics, Protestants and Jews who passionately oppose another World War, an atomic war. There are fathers and mothers, and young wives who pray for peace. The youth of our country want education, jobs, families, homes not atomic war. No plain people anywhere in the world want war. In fact, President Eisenhower was elected on his promise to end the war in Korea."

"IT IS NOT because we advocate force and violence that we are in the dock today. It is because we passionately oppose the greatest force and violence the world could ever see, an atomic war, that we are in the dock today."

"It is not because we seek to overthrow our Constitution and the Bill of Rights that we stand before you today. No. It is because we dare to stand up against the bi-partisan policy that is leading our country to national disaster and the world to slaughter that we are under indictment here today."

"That may not be the legality of it, ladies and gentlemen, but that is the reality of it."

"OF COURSE we are not the first group of people who have suffered from persecution. It has been true in the field of religion, government, science, human rights, art and politics. The history of the human race, even its folk lore and mythology is full of pathfinders and trail blazers, rebels against things as they are, projecting new ideas, new ways, and new ideals."

"The epic story of Moses and the great Hebraic prophets, of Spartacus and Prometheus come to us from ancient times. The life and death of Jesus, and of his apostles, the later story of St. Paul, the accounts of Martin Luther, the Quakers, the Puritans, and countless others whose concept of religion differed from the dominant one, which brought about punishments and exile, are all written in religious history. Those who fought against slavery in our country, the Abolitionists, were jailed, abused, victims of mob violence and some met death."

"The path of Christopher Columbus was a stormy one. Galileo, Newton, Darwin were attacked ferociously. The ruling class of all previous forms of society—barbarism, slavery, feudalism, fought hard to survive and gave way only under the pressure of new classes, demanding new forms which came into existence in spite of the old beneficiaries of the decadent system. Progress has been made not by the standpaters but always by the unorthodox, by those in tune with the new, the coming, the future."



'Because we are determined to end enslavement' of the Negro people

PETTIS PERRY

"THE UNITED STATES Government is supposed to be a government of the people, by the people and for the people. If that is so, how shall it be explained that the U. S. Cabinet contains not a single Negro?"

"How shall it be explained that not a single Negro has ever served on the United States Supreme Court? How shall it be explained that none of the Federal districts has a Negro United States attorney in charge?"

"How shall it be explained that no county in the United States has a Negro sheriff; no city has a Negro mayor, no state has a Negro United States Senator, and no division of the U. S. Army is commanded by a Negro general? Are these bitter truths—trouble stirred up by the Communist Party?"

"If the Government is really interested in meeting out justice to those who 'use and exploit' the Negro people, why does it not indict

and bring to trial the arch-finance and plantation landlords who trample upon the lives of 15 million Negro men, women and children, and enrich themselves out of the impoverishment and tears of the Negro people?"

"It is they who hold the Negro people in subjection to wring from them colossal super-profits."

"It is they who spread the evil myth of 'white supremacy,' who rule by lynch-law and terror, who keep the Negro people from the polls, who foster and protect the Ku Klux Klan, the Dixiecrats and the fascist gangs."

"The Government has not done this, and will not do this—whether under Truman or under Eisenhower—because it is the Government of the very forces that are interested in perpetuating the enslavement of the Negro people. The Government has indicted us Communists and brought us to trial because we are determined to bring about an end to this enslavement."

'The use of informers . . . is the grossest part of this fraud . . .

FRANK SERRI

"The exclusive use of informers I think is the grossest part of this frame-up and fraud. . . . Why didn't they call one single competent neutral economist and scholar? . . . If you're going to use witnesses, then don't use the worst, then don't use the most incredible, then don't use the most ignorant, the most prejudiced, the most corrupt."

. . . No decent American would be an informer. There must be some inner crack, some inner breakdown before you will start on the road to deceive, betray and snoop in the lives of American citizens."

"You will recall Aesop's fable. The wolf says to the lamb, I am

going to eat you. The poor lamb says, why? The wolf says, you are muddying the water. And the innocent lamb replies, But Mr. Wolf, I am below you. How can I muddy the waters?"

"Oh, you did it a year ago. Answers the poor lamb, I wasn't born a year ago."

"Well, then your grandfather did it. I am going to eat you anyway."

"Now that technique is reversed here. The prosecution says: Oh, you haven't muddied the waters, that is true. You haven't done a single act of subterfuge, nothing wrong, but you are going to do it in 1992 or your great grandchildren will do it in 2052."

'Books and ideas are evidence . . . Books and ideas are on trial'

MARY KAUFMAN

"Here in this courtroom, books and ideas are evidence, treated like burglar's tools, the paraphernalia of crime."

"Why is it right for leading political figures of capitalist groups to comment and discuss the political affairs of other countries and why is it wrong for a prominent French Marxist leader to write about American Communist policy—particularly when this policy was broadcast throughout Europe and was having harmful effects within the French Party itself?"

"Now the prosecution may state that this was not merely exchange of views, but that the Communist Party acted as part of a world organization. There is not the slightest basis for this inference."

"Of course, the Communists have as much right as any other group

to belong to international organizations, as does the United States Government itself as part of the United Nations. Bankers, manufacturers, scientists, socialists, labor unions, social workers, Jews, Catholics, Protestants and other faiths belong to international bodies. Why not the Communists? To belong to an international organization does not mean to give up one's independence."

"This slander about orders from Moscow, orders by the International, orders from without was used by the reactionaries of his day against Jefferson who was accused of taking orders from the French Jacobins. The cry of foreign importations, foreign influence has been used against labor unions, the women's suffrage movement, against every progressive organization in our history."

WORKINGMAN OF STEEL

Pittsburg Smoke Could Not Dim His Vision

By JOSEPH NORTH

ANDY ONDA was born 48 years ago in a little frame house in Scotch Bottom that stood on Jones and Laughlin property in Pittsburgh. Six blast furnaces were on one side of his tiny yard and 1,500 coke ovens on the other. When the wind blew from the west they got smoke from the blast furnaces; when it blew the other way they got the coke. When it was smog they got both together. But all the smoke of Pittsburgh could not dim his vision.

This stocky, open-faced working man with the eyes of clearest blue, is a superlative Communist.

There are certain infallible signs to go by: the unflinching devotion to the working class, the courage, the fidelity to his social science, the canniness in the ways of organizing men, and the knowledge of politics. But I am always struck by the richness and endless variety of each Communist's individual qualities. This man Onda is steel.

I CAME TO HIM to talk about himself but he had other ideas. I wanted to do a piece on him as one of the leaders indicted with Steve Nelson in the sedition and Smith Act cases. (His case was severed because he is seriously ill.) He persisted in talking Pittsburgh and he talked of it, passionately, talking in a way that only a man who was born there, reared there, worked there, and who knows his working people and who loves them. To understand the 20-year sentence Nelson got, he said, demands an understanding of Pittsburgh, the iron heart of industrial America. Such a sentence is a product of the region as Pittsburgh steel is a product, as Pittsburgh coal and Pittsburgh aluminum and Pittsburgh glass.

There is a relation between 20 years in prison and the stuff for tanks and cannon and battleships and warplanes. Here the big brass of Wall Street and the Pentagon get their rock-bottom requirements to wage their wars.

THE PITTSBURGH CASES, he said with a passion and wisdom that grows from a lifetime in steel and in coal, will be won when the Left truly understands this war-mongers' citadel. Political understanding moves the Left, he said, and one must know the relation between the giant monopolies, the biggest of the big, the means of war, the working class, and courtroom justice. It's all tied up together. He likened the Pittsburgh cases in this time of the thought-control act to Scottsboro in the early, hungry thirties. The best and bravest fight to save the nine condemned Negro young men was conducted by those who came to understand that the victims represented a nation of millions chained to the semi-feudal soil. Humanitarianism alone could not win that case: the horrified sympathy for nine innocent defendants scarcely older than children couldn't win. Political understanding that moved the Left won it, he said: for the Left, enlightened by its knowledge, could then move the millions.

THE FACTS of Andy's life constitute the biography of the American worker in the nation's No. 1 industry. His devout Roman Catholic father came here from Slovakia, then Austro-Hungary, at the age of 12, and worked 44 years in the steel mills and died a respected, honored working man. He was a blower in the blast furnaces, the first of the foreign-born who won that distinction. Eight years and all save the one who died in infancy went into the steel mill.

Andy got eight grades of school-

ing but began to work summers in steel at the age of 12. Grueling, hot work when most youngsters are still at their books. Thirteen hours before the furnace when he was on the night-shift; 11 hours by day. Forty-two cents an hour during the big, wartime days. Exhaustion by nightfall and every morning the mother had to drag her boys out of bed and sit them up to wake them to go to work. No time or strength to read. "I never read a book through all these years, nor even a pamphlet, nor a newspaper." That came later and in a rush in his early twenties when he became a Communist.

YOU LEFT HOME at about 18 "to see the country." You traveled across the land meeting all kinds of workers and talking with them and learning. You met your first trade unionist in Los Angeles when an old printer in your lodging house took you to the Labor Temple on 16th St. to hear the speakers. You wound up in the ore mines of Nevada and became a first-class miner. You met the Wobblies there and for the first time you got the sense of workers banding together—class solidarity. After a while you sensed that the Wobblies were on the decline and had no answers to your questions. "I was only a question-asker."

They could not explain the crisis when it exploded in America. They were against the Soviet Union which you felt instantly was a workers' country. But you were no reading man, you flew blind, trusting your working class instinct and you came to sense that wasn't enough. You heard a Communist speaking on a street corner in Seattle and you listened. "He wore a derby and had a gimpy leg but his words made sense."

(ANDY DEPARTED from his story to make a generalization about open air meetings. "They are vastly under-rated," he says. "They are often the workingman's university." He is constantly making rich generalizations out of his enormous experience and his Marxist knowledge. Despite his serious illness, he is afire with ideas.)

Back in Cleveland you met a Greek seaman who worked the Great Lakes. "He was a man of culture, a Communist. He talked to you of Communism and of the Soviet Union and your respect for him and Communists rose. He saw that you were no reading man so he invited you to his room, spread out some cheese and salami and wine on the table, and asked you to read a book by a Communist named Lenin called Imperialism. He said he couldn't read English well, and since you could would you read aloud. You read aloud and before you knew it you too had become a reading man, a studying man, and you were down every spare hour at the Cleveland

Public Library, which then carried a big collection of Marxist books. Then came the years of education, the thirsty eagerness for Marxist knowledge.

"He was a wonderful man, this Greek seaman," Andy said, "and he is dead now but I would like his name to be known. It was Barbas. Write that down," he asked.

IT IS CLEAR the memory of the Greek is dear to him. "He was a real educator. He was a seaman and he loved the drama and used to travel around when he was on the beach putting on ancient Greek dramas in the Greek working class neighborhoods. He made me read my first book."

Andy began to read the Daily Worker regularly. "It overawed me at first. I thought I could never write for it." Then he wrote some articles for it from Toledo and was proud to see them printed. He joined the Trade Union Unity League in Cleveland on Ontario St. "I made my first speech on Johnson Square, in Cleveland." He became the county and state head of the Unemployed Councils. He did a lot of things he's proud of. Like the time he organized 12 demonstrations simultaneously at different relief stations so the cops couldn't descend on any one in full strength. Like the Unemployed Home Owners Association to fight to save their homes and which became a national organization. He ran for Council in 1935 in Ward 30, of Cleveland, the biggest in Ohio. "I came in third with 2,300 votes." Then in 1937 he won the primary on a Labor Party ticket with over 7,000 votes. "I was only beaten when the GOP and Democrats ganged up on me."

HE HAD the support of working people of all kinds. He was county secretary of the Communist Party of Cuyahoga County for five years. Then after a time in Connecticut as Party organizer, he returned to Youngstown on Jan. 1, 1946, for the steel strike. Then to Pittsburgh, home, in '48. Early that year Mussano confiscated his car, said it was full of seditious literature and had his picture taken in it. In court then Andy called him a "tin-horn politician who used the courtroom for a political stage." Mussano was infuriated and threatened him with contempt. "Then came the sedition and Smith Act indictments."

These, briefly, are the highlights of his life story—a workingman of steel. This is the kind of man the arch-mongers of war—the old families of Pittsburgh—want to put away for 30 years and kill like they are trying to kill Steve Nelson.

But they won't get away with it, he says, if you explain Pittsburgh to the masses and teach them the truth: what happens in Pittsburgh today will happen to all America tomorrow.



ANDY ONDA AND HIS WIFE, THERESA

On the Way

It's Time for Challenging On the Civil Rights Issue

By ABNER W. BERRY

THERE ARE STRAWS in the political winds blowing out of Washington indicating that the Eisenhower Administration intends to play a cagey do-nothing game with Negro rights, while sealing its alliance with the Dixiecrats.

One doesn't have to read the General's mind to determine the recent developments make matters quite clear:

- Negroes played no prominent part—except for Dorothy Maynor's singing of the National Anthem—in the Presidential Inauguration.

- Senator Robert A. Taft, Eisenhower's majority leader, barred any steps against the anti-civil rights filibuster at the opening of Congress.

- In his State of the Union message, President Eisenhower left the question of civil rights to "every individual, in every station of life, in his every deed," and offered as the only weapons in the fight, "the power of fact . . . of persuasion . . . and of conscience. . . ."

The office of the President, he said, would use these weapons in "friendly conferences with those in authority in our states and cities." Spelled out, these words mean no civil rights laws.

- The decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals, the second highest court in the land, virtually giving the right to bar Negro patrons to Washington restaurants, held up until exactly one day after Eisenhower's inauguration. In doing so, veteran Washington correspondents hold, the court sought a favorable atmosphere for making known what it knew was an unpopular stand.

- Up to this writing, no significant appointment of a Negro has been made by the new President, although he promised during the campaign to choose his appointees according to ability. (Eisenhower even allowed the rumor to circulate before election day that he was considering a Negro for his Cabinet.)

MARJORIE MCKENZIE, the Pittsburgh Courier Washington columnist, mulling over this state of affairs, warned her readers: "There is a subtle feeling (in Washington) that ground has been lost." (1/31/53.)

Miss McKenzie then urged that Negro leadership would not permit the idea to develop that the "Republican victory implies a safe climate for the reaffirmation of segregation."

The remarks were meant mainly for the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but they apply to all, and especially to the labor movement. For it is becoming clearer day by day that the National Committee of the Communist Party was right when it stated in its draft resolution on the elections (see *The Worker*, Dec. 28, 1952):

"This (Republican) . . . party . . . most openly represents the interests of the trusts and does not have to rely to the same degree as does the Democratic Party on organized labor and the Negro people as its social base."

In addition to Miss McKenzie's, other voices among the Negro people have expressed, as the resolution predicted, a "justified alarm" at the new political situation. It was upon this "alarm," among other factors, the resolution stated, that the Communist Party based its mass program. And Party members were advised:

"We must fully appreciate the existence of this deep-going concern in the ranks of workers, Negro people, poor farmers and lower income urban middle classes."

NOT EVERY NEGRO LEADER has shared this deep concern which can be felt in every barber shop and on almost every street corner. Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, for example, advised a New Orleans Negro audience recently to "ask the Republicans to start actions on these definite promises and before we accuse them of bad faith we give them time to act." This stand seems to quarrel with the pre-election position of the NAACP which branded the Republicans and Dixiecrats with consistently blocking civil rights legislation.

If the pre-election NAACP position was correct—and it seems to conform with the political facts of life—then it calls for a different outlook to that urged by Wilkins. For it is not "time to act" that will move Eisenhower from his states' rights, anti-civil rights platform, but an aroused demand for action.

AN NAACP SURVEY OF 47 CITIES in 21 states, showed that 956,535 Negro voters cast their ballots in the Democratic column as against some 300,000 for Eisenhower. The cities involved included the main industrial centers, North, West and South. These were mainly the votes of Negro workers who feared that Eisenhower would do just what he is doing. If this three-to-one ratio is applied to the total Negro vote cast, the Negroes must have cast at least 2,500,000 votes for FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.

Put this vote with the huge labor vote for the Democratic candidates and one gets an idea of how powerful the civil rights camp could become. Indeed, if the Negro people and labor really "put on the heat" for civil rights and enlightened labor legislation, the Eisenhower government of Big Capital would have to change its tune. Such an alliance for civil rights would make the present administration turn from projected military adventures to doing something about the freedom and welfare of the American people.

The direction toward such united legislative action has already been taken by many CIO and some AFL unions in the fight for FEPC at the job level. In previous mobilizations in Washington there have been representatives of the major Negro and labor organizations. What is needed now is a speeding up of the tempo of such developments.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH NOW, in the face of the open opposition of the Eisenhower administration to civil rights legislation, for ANY one group to seek a monopoly on the fight for civil rights. While the workers have proven that they can give leadership in this fight, that leadership has to embrace many elements who before have had basic disagreements. Right, left and center, in the labor and Negro people's movement, will have to unite and act from the precinct to the national level in the fight to remove the Republican civil rights roadblocks.

OUR READERS WRITE

Small Milk Farmers Can't Make Ends Meet

Superior, Wis.

The northern Wisconsin dairy farmers found it increasingly difficult to make ends meet as Truman turned over the reins to Eisenhower.

A feeling of anxiety and uneasiness prevails as the farmers view their last year's financial statements on one hand and look to the makeup of the new President's cabinet on the other. Eisenhower's pledge in Kassel seems to have been just another campaign promise.

At the close of the Democratic administration the upper Wisconsin dairy farmer received from \$3.39 to \$4.30 per hundred pounds for his milk. The dip in dairy farmers' income had exceeded 20 percent since 1948 while machinery and other costs had risen by 33 1/3 percent.

Surveys indicate that production costs of milk in this area amount to 17 1/2 cents per quart (7.00 per cwt.) while the return for milk manufactured into cheese and butter is 8.5 cents per quart.

Milk sold in the Lakehead area to be marketed as whole milk brings a slightly higher price of 10.8 cents per quart.

Banks are becoming exceedingly reluctant to loan money for required milk-house and barn improvements and the federal soil improvement program remains in name only.

To the surprised city dwellers question, "How do you manage to stay in business?" the farmers reply is, "Most farmers must work out at least part-time, while he exploits his wife and children and robs the soil, hoping that the financial end of farming will improve."

As a typical picture of the trends in north Wisconsin farming is illustrated by a survey made recently by a rural school teacher of 37 families in her school district. Thirty-four families had to seek additional income by working out while only

four were able to make ends meet.

Two avenues of approach exist for the family-size farmer. (1.) To continue the present path of dropping farm prices—the cold war—with less help on the farm as his sons are drafted, leading eventually to auctioning off his property and seeking a livelihood elsewhere. (2.) To organize and demand his justified share of the consumers food dollar. To work unitedly for an end to the present war policies and for a peacetime trade with foreign countries is necessary. Should he choose the latter, he must use his own initiative and boldness for little help can be expected from the majority of today's farm organization leaders, who have become advocates of the "cold war."

A NORTH WIS. FARMER

'Beats Any and All'

Chicago. I have read most of Milton Howard's articles and all of them are good, but the interview with Mother Rosenberg (Feb. 1) beats any and all he has written.

This article should be made into a leaflet. I could use hundreds of them myself and I think many of our readers would surely buy bundles of them to pass around at club meetings and even on the street.

Nothing that has appeared in The Worker has stirred me so much.

Feb. 13 I was 81 and I am going strong.

SAM HAMMERSMARK

Says Film Slanders Working Class

New York. I disagree with the favorable review of the film, "The Brave Don't Cry" contained in Current Films in the Worker, Feb. 1. When my wife and I went to see the picture we were looking forward to the rare experience in this country of seeing a movie about fellow-workers.

When we left the theatre we were pretty well disgusted.

This picture lies. It shows workers as panicky under danger, as morosely mumbling under their breath against "authority" or else hot-headedly rebelling against it. It pretends that we are so ignorant of our jobs that we are totally unable to cope with sudden problems. This is not true of workers generally and it is at least all true of miners who are the most militant and capable workers in every country in the world.

Such lies are harmful because the industrial working class must be recognized as the backbone of the struggle for peace and socialism.

A MACHINIST.

Reader Wants to Help Miner's Family

Bronx, N.Y. I have just finished reading about the Sizemore family (The Worker, Feb. 1). Needless to say, I am greatly shocked and moved by the plight of this coal miner and his family. If you will send me an address where to send bundles of clothing, I think I can interest some friends who have children of their own.

R. S.

Praise for Raymond

BOSTON. Please tell Harry Raymond I have heard high praise for him for his dramatic criticism. His reviews are solid and understandable.

E. F.

Young Worker Likes The Worker

WASHINGTON, D.C. I am a 22-year-old worker. For the past four years I have been an avid reader of The Worker. I have come to the obvious and definite conclusion that you are the only U.S. paper today that still dares to print the truth and real honest to

goodness facts. I admire the way you have defied the warmongers, the big money-Wall Street-Pentagon press. In my estimation you have held your ground remarkably well. I am confident that truth will prevail. Again may I salute you and your fine, progressive staff. Keep up your good work.

C. T.

Says 'Possum Face' Is War-Spreader

Winston-Salem. People who voted for old Possum Face have sure jumped from the pen into the fire. According to his inauguration speech, Eisenhower is going to spread the Korean war and make it World War III. That old demon Dulles says more attention must be paid to causing upheavals in Russia. I think all their stink about "anti-Semitism" in Russia is to justify U.S. treatment of political prisoners, especially the plan to kill the Rosenbergs. I think we ought to back up men like Rep. Daniel Reed (R-NY) in getting a tax cut and cutting appropriations to where it will starve out the warmongers. Please give us your suggestions.

C. R. S.

What Does "Bourgeois" Mean

Hoboken, N.J. In reference to the letter in the Jan. 25 issue entitled, "Finds Paper Too Dry," I think I am inclined to agree. Take this sentence: "More and more the bourgeois daily press is taking on the McCarthy coloration. . . ."

Tell me what percentage of the American workers understand or use the word "Bourgeois?" Could the paper use more plain language? Could it get closer to the majority of the people?

A HOBOKEN READER.

Some Proposals On The Worker

Winston-Salem, N. C. To The Worker:

I received your appeal for funds. I am sorry I can't help, as I am not earning anything. I have had a stroke of paralysis and can't work at my trade any more—carpenter work. In fact, I need myself. I am dependent on my children for my living. I had to borrow money from a friend to renew my subscriptions to The Worker. In 1930, I was an active worker in the movement. I came near losing my home over it.

You also ask for criticism and suggestions about improving the paper. First I would change it to a regular newspaper. Carry current news, something like the old Milwaukee News or Journal printed by Victor Berger in about 1920. And dwell on one cause or thing until it becomes monotonous. And above all quit being so partial between writers. Some of the letters you publish—and some you don't. I have gotten disgusted. I have sent newspaper clippings and suggestions and have never heard or seen a one mentioned.

I don't care myself. I will always be a worker at heart. But you must remember everybody is not that way.

I could send you an article about a hard fight the patrons of a high school had and finally won out. But you wouldn't appreciate it.

There is a movement to destroy our free high schools. The one in mind is a test case. I hope you can make some changes in The Worker that will make it go. The Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel that are Reynolds-dominated daily have been gloating about The Worker about to go under.

QUOTES FROM THE LABOR PRESS

'Chief Robbers of the Public Domain'

A Bad Start

"President Eisenhower's 'crusade' has received a serious setback from within his own chosen group. The setback came in connection with the naming of Charles E. Wilson of General Motors as Defense Secretary. . . . Down through the history of the development of this nation, men of far greater wealth than Wilson were the chief corrupters of public officials and the chief robbers of the public domain. Down through the history of this country, it has been the really big corporations which have sought to grow bigger by government favor. And they have used men with senses dulled to ethical values to accomplish these ends. . . . Perhaps it would have been better if President Eisenhower, having taken due note of Wilson's dullness toward the ethical principle involved, had withdrawn Wilson's name and offered that of another more keenly aware of ethical principles."

Rochester AFL Labor News.

Mr. Wilson Sees It Through

"Mr. Wilson's ordeal is over. After a tough fight he has succumbed to the U. S. Senate which insisted that he get rid of \$2,500,000 worth of General Motors stock before being approved as the Republican administration's first secretary of defense. Between what he



makes on the stock sale and what the government will pay him for being secretary Mr. Wilson will doubtless get by. . . . The most unfortunate aspect of the entire affair was that coming so soon after President Eisenhower's heartening inaugural address it confirmed a widespread suspicion that the new chief executive's cabinet team of industrialists is comprised largely of political amateurs."

Trial By Fear

"The conviction of William Remington, former Commerce Department economist, indicates the degree to which the police state has gained control over our lives, our jobs, our rights to think freely and speak our piece, and even our freedom to stay out of jail. . . . ILWU holds no brief for Remington himself. His first trial showed that he tried to offer himself to the FBI as an informer. However, we are

concerned over the fact that a fair trial these days—when a man is accused of 'subversive activity'—is becoming increasingly remote, if not impossible."

THE DISPATCHER (Int. Longshoremen's and Warehouse's Union).

Discrimination—Capital Style

The recent court of appeals decision in Washington, D.C., upholding the banning of Negroes from restaurants in the nation's capital was a setback to civil rights, comments the Hotel & Club Voice, publication of Local 6, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Employers Int'l. Union (AFL).

"In Local 6," it said, "we have worked many years to achieve job opportunities for Negroes in all departments of our hotels. We have made progress in this respect, but not nearly enough. In the private-membership clubs under contract with the union, there is even a bigger job to be done. Clubs are not covered by the State Commission Against Discrimination law in the state and far too many club employers openly practice discrimination against hiring Negro workers. To eliminate this problem, Local 6 took the initiative in sponsoring a special amendment to the SCAD law—to have the clubs included within the meaning and scope of the law."

The Washington, D.C., appeals court decision, if allowed to remain unchallenged on the books, is a direct threat to all

the gains we made in the field of civil rights and can only serve to weaken our fight in the legislative field. It will be up to the Supreme Court to look at this decision in the light of the realities of the present day and reverse this patently unfair decision that seeks to turn back the clock."

Another

Korean Mess

"One of the reasons given by many experts for the huge Eisenhower vote in November was that people at large believed that Ike had a definite idea for ending the Korean war. These people had a jolt this week. The 'big brass' staged a 'battle' for the benefit of service personnel—and it turned out to be a new mess. The affair may have been a brilliant spectacle in some respects, but it was a sorry repulse for the United Nations forces."

"Surely, fighting forces should not be used—ever—for guinea pig demonstrations. The lives of our soldiers are too precious for that type of hokum and slaughter. Now, an expert predicts that the Korean affair may go on for another 50 years. In that period, there will be 12 Presidential elections, and it would be pathetic to believe that solution to the Korean affair could be an issue in a dozen future elections. We sincerely hope the President DOES find a solution."—AFL Milwaukee Labor Press (Jan. 29 issue).

The Worker SPORTS

STEPHENS PLUGS LAST HOLE

Chisox Fans May Get That Flag at Last!

Chicago White Sox fans, who have been pennantless longer than the fans of any other big league team, are whetting their appetite for the 1953 season as the teams begin drifting southward for preliminary workouts. They thought last year's 3rd place finishers made the flag move when they got Ferris Fain, double A. L. batting champ and Paul Richards' kind of ballplayer. And now that they've added the big bat of Junior Stephens to plug the lone hole on the club, third base, they are REALLY talking pennant! First since 1919. . . .

The 32-year-old Stephens became a White Sox player last Monday when Chicago sent three pitchers to Boston—Marv Grissom, Harold Brown and Bill Kennedy. Chisox fans consider it a ten strike to get Junior without giving up any first line strength.

While he is not exactly the flashy fielding type of the rest of the Sox infield—Fain, Fox and Carresquel, best defensive trio in the league—Stephens, at third where he does not have to cover too much territory, is a very competent, sure handed infielder. And the baby faced man with the open-legged batting stance is an established runs batted in slugger, though he had a closer wall at Fenway than at Comiskey. Last season he suffered an injured knee in a collision and didn't play much. He reports himself fully recovered now.

The Sox feel they are "set," with all missing pieces clicked in-

to place. In truth, it is difficult to find a better defensive club, a faster one, or one with as many "sparkplug" types. Fain, Fox, Minoso and Rivera all fall into that latter category. Enough blasting? That is the question. It is the feeling around the South Side, with all the best wishes to the departed Big Ed Robinson, that Fain, incomparably the tighter, smarter fielder, will not only add the air of flag class to the team, but will actually be more helpful on the attack through his more consistent sharp type of hitting.

Other reasons for optimism—the report from Cuba that Orestes Minoso, 1951's top rookie who had a slump last year, is set to go full tilt and will hit much harder than last year. Also the report that Sam Mele, the solid socking outfielder, has dropped 20 pounds and is in real shape to go for the first time in many springs. Plus the solid expectation that Rivera, over last year's early jitters, will blossom forth as the hitter who took the Pacific Coast League by storm and made Rogers Hornsby say "There is the only player I would pay to see play ball." Jim showed signs of real hitting as he upped his average sharply toward seasons' end in Comiskey Park.

Our guess on the batting order, which packs a lot of intriguing

RAISES CHISOX FLAG HOPES



VERN STEPHENS, slugging Posox veteran, comes to the Chicago White Sox in a trade for three pitchers. Born in McAllister, New Mexico and living in Long Beach, California, the right-handed socker was 32 last October. He has been picked on six American League Allstar teams.

possibilities, may look like this:

Fox, 2B
Fain, 1B
Minoso, LF
Stephens, 3B
Mele, RF
Rivera, CF
Carresquel, SS

While no team has all the pitching it hopes for, Richards feels that with Billy Pierce come into his own, he and Saul Rogovin are a 1-2 combination he wouldn't trade for any other pair. He hopes to develop Lou Kretlow behind them, and thinks that the sleeper pitcher of the year could be 21 year-old Fornieles, a Cuban righthander obtained from Washington in a deal for lefty Chuck Stobbs. From what we hear in Cuba, where Fornieles just breezed through Winter League competition without working up a sweat, the kid who opened his big league career with a 1 hitter over the A's could be all Richards says.

Yes, sir, the Yanks may be counting on their fifth straight Cleveland may think "this is the year at last." But on Chicago's South Side, they have very definite ideas of their own.

Well, it might be an interesting A. L. season at that!

on the SCOREBOARD

Last Week's Mistake, Other Topics . . .

By LESTER RODNEY

BY MAIL AND PHONE the very day of the paper's publication, I was informed of a mistake in the Negro History Week sports quiz. In the boxing answers, I had Ray Robinson losing only two fights, to Jake Lamotta and Joey Maxim, and never mentioned the victory of Randy Turpin over the great Ray R. in England.

That's sports fans for you! Nothing gets by them, and when you rely on your memory you better be sure your memory is right.

Can't imagine how I forgot that one. While it is true that I didn't see the fight, I WAS at Turpin's upstate training camp before the return bout for a look at the sturdy English scrapper who had upset Ray. And I remember being so impressed by his unpolished vitality, ruggedness, confidence and punishing hitting of both hands that I almost went along with the writers who picked him to do it again. But when it came right down to actually picking someone to beat Ray Robinson in the ring the fingers stuck on the typewriter keys . . . and I had to go along with the greatest fighter of his day, maybe any day, even though he was on the downhill path and Turpin was coming up.

And what a fight that was . . . with a big gash opened up and certain defeat facing him if he couldn't knock out the sturdy Turpin at once, the tired Robinson summoned up the greatness of his past in an all or nothing burst and knocked Randy out.

The reminder of the third defeat in Robinson's career in no way changes our mind about his record marking him "as a candidate for recognition as greatest boxer of all time."

His full record as a pro (he was unbeaten as an amateur) was 140 victories, 3 defeats. The Turpin defeat was the only one by a man in his own weight class. LaMotta and Maxim were both one weight class higher when he lost to them.

Two of the three defeats—LaMotta and Turpin, were avenged by knockouts in return bouts. Anyone who saw how Robinson was beating Maxim with ease until the terrible heat made it impossible for him to continue would have little doubt about the outcome of a return fight here either.

ANOTHER READER questioned our statement that Henry Armstrong "was the only man in ring history to win and simultaneously hold three world championships." Writes R. T. of New York: "Didn't Fitzsimmons win the middleweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight championships?" The answer is yes he did, but he didn't hold them simultaneously. Only Armstrong won and held the three titles at once.

Fitz and Armstrong are the only two to win three different titles, regardless of whether held simultaneously or not. Had Robinson beaten Maxim that hot night he would have joined them by becoming light heavy champ, since he had already held the welter and middleweight titles.

BILL S. of Boston thinks Marcelino figures to beat old Jersey Joe Walcott again when they fight in fight, eh?



Robinson

Maxim

Chicago in April. I do too. Rocky is not one of the alltime heavy-weight greats by any stretch of the imagination, but he is a very rugged and hard-hitting fighter who has gained enough confidence and poise to make him too much for a veteran like Walcott. He is underrated by those who still think of him as a clumsy novice with only a right hand and a built-up record.

"WILKES-BARRE" writes to say that he likes the Allstar pro teams pick except he thought Brian of Indianapolis belonged on the second team. He also recalls that the Knicks' Nat Clifton was a very good minor league ballplayer, playing first base for Wilkes-Barre in the Eastern League, a Cleveland farm, through the 1950 season.

"He hit .304 with lots of extra base power," our informant writes. "And was a really classy fielding first baseman as you could imagine with his height, stretch and quick lands. But I doubt if he would have gone higher than the top minors as a hitter—and he doubted it too—which is why he quit baseball after 1950 to concentrate on the sport where he saw his best money-making future, basketball. He made no mistake. If you can't beat the minors, baseball is no great career. Anyhow, he was a big baseball favorite here and any time the Knicks want to play an exhibition in Wilkes-Barre they'll pull a big crowd."

WE HAVE GOTTEN many other reactions to our Allstar pro league teams of several weeks back. As expected, very few agree on something like that. One reader, S.A., says his team, which includes only Mikan of The Worker's top five, is actually a much better team. The man is obviously a Knick fan, anyhow he says: "Here's my idea of a much better team in actual play. Mikan, Gallatin, Clifton, Vanderweghe and Philip." It does sound like a lively team. But this fan better keep out of Boston!

PHILADELPHIA FANS, who have nothing but the smart feinting, high scoring Johnson to watch now, are already looking forward a couple of years to having Penn's great Ernie Beck, La Salle's Tom Gola, and the returning Arizin, on the same team! Throw in Norm Grekin and keep this Johnson, and it'll be quite a club, with lots of local appeal too.

GOOD NEWS, Giant fans. Willie Mays IS coming out on dependency. Say Brooklyn, with Irvin and Mays back, and what they say about this shortstop Daryl Spencer, it looks like a pennant in fight, eh?

Part 2 of Negro History Week Quiz

QUESTIONS

1. Who were the first and second Negro players to be named to the All American teams. (There was only one All American team, officially picked by Walter Camp at that time).
2. What pro football team was the first to really break with the games' old jimcrow practices and what were its results?
3. Who was the leading ground gainer in the pro league last season?
4. What pro team listed the most Negro players in the recent draft of college stars?
5. How was the Texas jimcrow tradition of no mixed games first smashed?
6. Who holds the national inter-collegiate record for ground gained in a four-year career?
7. Name the Negro players in the professional basketball league.
8. Who is the most eagerly sought college basketball player in the land?
9. What athlete in the Olympics of 1936 at Berlin left Hitler choking in the dust of four victories? What were the four events?
10. Who recently tied the world indoor record for 600 yards, and whose record did he tie?
11. Who was the first ranked woman tennis player in the east in 1952?
12. Who was UCLA's greatest all round athlete in history?

ANSWERS

1. Fritz Pollard of Brown was the first in 1916, followed by Paul Robinson of Rutgers in 1917 and 1918. Robinson, a 12-letter all-

round athlete at Rutgers, was called the greatest end of all time by several football writers of the day.

2. The Cleveland Browns with the launching of the All-American Conference signed guard Bill Willis, one of the great all-time pro guards, fullback Marion Motley, at that time the game's greatest fullback, and later added end Horace Gillom, top pro punter, and great defensive end Len Ford. They won every championship in every league, broke all attendance records, and moved into the National League to win the championship there too in their first year. In the seven years of their existence they have won their division title every time.

3.—Dan Towler of the Los Angeles Rams, Negro fullback who comes from Washington and Jefferson University.

4. Surprise! The Chicago Bears. Their first draft choice was William Anderson, of Compton Jr. College. They also drafted tackle Bob Evans of Penn, back Jim Moore of Florida A&M and tackle Jim Caldwell of Tennessee State, the last two Negro schools. In all, 7 of the 12 pro teams drafted a total of 15 Negro college stars. Pittsburgh's second round choice was John Henry Anderson, Arizona fullback whom we are strongly advised to watch out for next season as a "can't miss."

5. Penn State, with two Negro players, was invited to the New Orleans Sugar Bowl in '47 with the condition they leave the two home. The team indignantly and unanimously voted against going.

Whereupon the players of Southern Methodist of Texas, mostly World War II vets, voting to choose their opponent for the Cotton Bowl Game in Dallas, picked Penn State as a rebuke to the Sugar Bowl's jimcrow. The historic game was a 13-13 tie.

6. Johnny Bright of Drake University, who graduated last year.

7. Clifton of New York, Cooper of Boston, Barksdale of Baltimore, Minor of Milwaukee and Lloyd of Syracuse.

8. Walter Dukes, 6-11 center of Seton Hall, only unbeaten major college team. Walt, a track star in his Rochester high school days, is a real athlete, not just big. (He is the greatest college center this writer ever saw.—L. R.)

9. Jesse Owens, the Ohio State wonder. He won the 100 meter, 200 meters, broad jump and anchored the winning 400 meter relay.

10. Mal Whitfield, Olympic 800 meter champ, at the Boston AA Games. He ran the distance in 1:10.2, which tied the mark of the late John Borican set in 1941 in New York. (He broke the world indoor track for the 500 the next week!)

11. Althea Gibson, a Negro woman who was the first to break Forest Hill's traditional lily-white policy two years ago.

12. None other than Jackie Robinson. Actually, he was least known for baseball on the Los Angeles campus, being a great halfback in football, the Coast League's high scorer in basketball, and something of a track star when he found the time.

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300th ANNIVERSARY OF NEW YORK CITY

You Can Rediscover the Big Town

By DAVID PLATT

NEW YORK CITY was founded 300 years ago, in February, 1653. On that date Peter Stuyvesant, director-general of the New World province of New Netherland gave an independent status to the settlement of New Amsterdam. This settlement—hacked out of the wilderness—became the world metropolis—New York City, its original population of 800 having grown to more than 8 million in 1953.

In these three centuries New York City has played a major role in the great historic struggles waged by our country under the banner of independence and freedom and has been host to many illustrious names in the arts and sciences.

UNFORTUNATELY, most of the landmarks of the city's dem-



PETER STUYVESANT

ocratic past—particularly Negro, Jewish, labor and socialist landmarks—have disappeared with the anarchic growth of cities under the thumb of the Big Money.

To locate those few remaining historic spots that have survived the destructive advance of the trusts often requires digging into old books about New York, before doing a lot of walking and riding along Broadway from the Battery to White Plains and from the East River to the Hudson and thence to Brooklyn, Staten Island and Queens.

But anyone undertaking this voyage of discovery will not regret it.

Exciting remembrances of our hidden past such as these will be the reward:

- Peter Stuyvesant's grave in church cemetery at St. Marks on the Bowlerie, Second Ave. at 10th St.—oldest religious site in city—dating back to the 1660s.

- Oldest Jewish cemetery—founded 1656—at Chatham Square and Oliver St.

- Tablet at 81 Pearl St.—site where William Bradford established in 1693 New York's first printing press. Bradford published city's first newspaper in 1725. Six years later John Peter Zenger put out New York Weekly Journal which was to become rallying point for first great battle for freedom of the press in America. This battle still goes on with N. Y. Daily Worker fighting for right to print truth about times we live in. Freedom's Journal, first Negro newspaper was published here in 1827 by Samuel E. Cornish.

- Elm tree in cemetery of Old Quaker meeting house at Northern Blvd. opposite Linden Place, Queens planted in honor of George Washington's stay in Flushing in 1789 and 1790.

- Plaque at 5 Cherry St.—spot where John Hancock, first signer of Declaration of Independence had his home.

- No plaque commemorates site—67 Lispenard St.—where Negro abolitionist David Ruggles operated an "Underground Railroad" before the Civil War.

- Dyckman House, 204th and Broadway—sole remaining 18th century farm house in Manhattan.

- Plaque at 59 Grove St.—Greenwich Village—house where Tom Paine, greatest literary force of American Revolution, died in 1809. His last days here were made miserable by bigots who wanted him to repudiate his beliefs. Barrow St. in the Village was originally named "Reason St." in honor of Paine's "Age of Reason." Street's name was corrupted to "Raisin" and some time later changed to Barrow.

- Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims—Orange St. between Henry and Hicks, Brooklyn—one of the most influential churches in America between 1847-87 when its minister was Henry War Beecher. Leading center of abolitionism, its pulpit was occupied by such notable fighters against slavery as Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Charles Sumner. Charles Dickens spoke here when he visited city in 1867.

- Plaque at S. E. cor. Ninth St. and Fifth Ave.—site of residence during early part of century of the great American writer Mark Twain who fought the imperialists and witch-hunters of his time.

- Fraunces Tavern—one of Manhattan's most prized landmarks—at Pearl and Broad Sts. Erected in 1719 as a residence by Etienne de Launcey, a wealthy Huguenot, it was turned into a store and warehouse by his grandson in 1757. Samuel Fraunces, West Indian Negro



The Strand, on Whitehall St., New York, in 1673.

bought it in 1762 and opened it as a tavern. Washington bade farewell to his officers here in 1793.

- Edgar Allen Poe Cottage at Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Rd. Poe lived here between 1846 and 1849. His short stories Eureka, Domain of Arndheim, Landor's Cottage and his poems to M.L.S. were written here.

- Tablet at 1493 Broadway spot where General Washington and Putnam met on Sept. 15, 1776—day before Battle of Harlem.

- Tomb of the great naturalist John James Audubon in Trinity Church cemetery, 153 St. and Broadway.

- Plaque at SE cor. 13th St. and University Pl. honoring 9th Regiment National Guard of N.Y. organized 1779 which served in Civil War as 83rd N.Y. Volunteers. Inscribed on plaque are these words: "They marched away 850 strong. They returned home with 17 officers and 78 enlisted men after having gone through 24 battles."

- Plaque at SW cor. Cranberry and Fulton, Brooklyn—site of print shop where Walt Whitman printed his volume "Leaves Of Grass."

- Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, 146 W. 137th St.—successor to African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church—oldest Negro church in New York and meeting place of anti-slavery fighters of last century. Present

pastor is B. C. Robeson, brother of Paul Robeson.

- Jumel Mansion—Roger Morris Park, Edgecombe Ave. between 160th and 162nd Sts.—used by Washington as headquarters in 1776.

- Old Spring St. Presbyterian Church at Varick and Spring. Founded in 1811. In 1834 lynch mob incited by prominent pro-slavery men almost wrecked original frame building because its pastor, Dr. Henry Ludlow was a firm advocate of abolition. Two years later the present structure was put up.

- Three tablets in area between 147th and 159th St. and Broadway mark lines of entrenchment used by American defenders during Battle of Ft. Washington in 1776.

THESE, THEN, are some of the outstanding landmarks of our democratic heritage that have been preserved here.

Too few Plaques, Tablets or Statues however, commemorate important events in the history of the Negro people and the labor movement of our city. Considering that New York is a powerful trade union center with a multi-national population this is an intolerable situation and should be corrected.

Meanwhile, let us celebrate New York's 300th anniversary by acquainting ourselves more thoroughly with the finer side of our city.

Current Films

ABOVE AND BEYOND: MGM film justifies A-Bomb horror on grounds it saved a half-million American lives, when used in Japan and also humanely saved an equal number of enemy lives. Accurate accounts show that Japan was on verge of surrender and that Soviet Union ground troops gave the knockout blow in Manchuria. The A-bomb propaganda is particularly dangerous because it is sneaked across in small doses as part of soap-opera romance between Robert Taylor and Eleanor Parker.

THE PATHFINDER: That rustling you hear is James Fenimore Cooper rolling over in his grave. Stereotyped Hollywood treatment of Indians.

BREAKING THE SOUND BARRIER: Thrills galore in this expertly done British film on the exploration of the stratosphere by test pilots of jet planes.

O. HENRY'S FULL HOUSE: Entertaining package of short stories of unequal merit. Includes Cop and the Anthem, Clarion Call, last leaf, Gift of the Magi and Ransom of Red Chief. Best of the lot is Cop and Anthem in which Charles Laughton is about perfect as a tramp who tries to get himself arrested so he can spend the winter in a nice warm cell. The least interesting is the chauvinist Ransom of Red Chief with Fred Allen and Oscar Levant.

HOUR OF 13: British suspense mystery, smoothly acted and directed. About a charming and witty jewel thief who helps police nail terrorist who murders 12 cops and is caught trying for No. 13. Murmurs of disappointment in audience at moral ending that puts so engaging a thief in jail.

THE STAR: Heavy-handed treatment of aging film star's reconciliation to Hollywood oblivion. Movie producers are portrayed as benevolent, wise fatherly fuerhrers ruling over a happy film factory family. Woman's destiny (particularly after 40) is in the kitchen. A waste of Betty Davis' talents.

THE HAPPY TIME: What would have been a charming study of family life in Ottawa, Canada in the 1920s is spoiled by the ridicule of women that is a constant theme of this otherwise well-acted film.



New York's skyline, looking across the Brooklyn Bridge

Ted Pinesley Says

THE WORRY WART

JAMES RESTON, Washington correspondent and analyst for the New York Times, has explained the great principles which underlie President Eisenhower's State of the Union Message. It's all part of "psychological warfare," and its purpose, according to the headline, is "to incite worrying by Stalin."

To create worry—this is really a new aim in the history of foreign policies.

Well, let's thumb through the papers and see how it works. Here's a note from Paris. It says that the French press and French members of Parliament are

"alarmed" lest Eisenhower's plan to use the Seventh Fleet as cover for Chiang's army might lead to "dangerous adventures."

Looks like the French are worried anyway.

And what's this? A dispatch from England where we learn that Mr. Anthony Eden has argued that Eisenhower's new order "would raise the fears of a general war in the Far East and thus make any general settlement in the Far East even more difficult."

Now we have the English worried.

Let us leap to New Delhi India, from which city Robert Trumbull writes that "New Delhi reacted with concern and dismay to President Eisenhower's decision to call off the blockade against Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa. . . ."

Now the Indians are worried.

Off to Japan! From Tokyo we hear that "spokesmen of Japan's two Socialist parties and men who have feared the President's attitude favoring a fight of 'Asians against Asians' . . . regarded the Eisenhower message as a danger signal." Furthermore, "in business circles some apprehension was expressed about the effect of President Eisenhower's fleet decision on Japan's foreign trade."

Now the Japanese are worried.

Reston says this new policy of Eisenhower is designed to create worry in the Kremlin.

I don't know about Stalin, but Eisenhower sure is worrying the hell out of everybody else.

This is going to be some psychological warfare. If Eisenhower keeps on worrying Stalin like this, everybody else is going to end up a nervous wreck.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)
the death penalty to the 30-year prison term which the law makes the alternative.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, issued a statement in which he said he would carry the fight for a writ of certiorari and a new trial to the U. S. Supreme Court. "I am going to keep fighting right up to the end," he said. He said he would ask for a stay of execution in the Circuit Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court pending a review of the case.

The Rosenbergs, two Jewish parents of the Lower New York East Side, with two children, Michael, 9, and Bobby, 6, would be the first Americans ever to be executed in the history of the United States in peacetime for alleged espionage.

Their sentence contrasts with the non-death penalty handed down to known war criminals who murdered helpless Americans, and with others who actually trafficked and

worked with the enemies of the U. S. A. during the war.

In his brutal verdict, Eisenhower merely repeated what has now become notorious throughout the civilized world as "the Kaufman thesis." This is the theory that the Rosenbergs—against whom there was not one single item of evidence during the entire trial—stole an "atomic secret" and "gave it to the Russians" and that this helped bring on the Korean war in which 23,000 Americans have thus far died.

Actually, the government could not produce a single piece of evidence to show that the Rosenbergs had ever committed any espionage of any kind, that they had ever met with any "Russians" or that they had ever transmitted any information of any kind whatsoever.

Leading atomic scientists from the beginning ridiculed the idea that there was any "atomic secret" to be stolen. They pointed out that it would take dozens of volumes of detailed data to convey the construction of the atom bomb, and

ACT NOW TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

It was urged that all Americans do the following to help stop the execution of the Rosenbergs:

1. Rush wires to President Eisenhower protesting the refusal to commute the death penalty and asking him to reconsider.
2. Distribute leaflets in all neighborhoods telling the people the truth about the case, urging them to wire Eisenhower.
3. Send wires to Judge Irving Kaufman, Federal Court Building, Foley Square, New York City, urging a stay of execution pending new appeals to the Supreme Court and to Eisenhower.
4. Organize mass meetings, prayer meetings, vigils, picket lines urging clemency.

that for a semi-literate mechanic like Sgt. David Greenglass, the key witness against the Rosenbergs, to have drawn from memory the so-called "atomic lens" would have been a complete impossibility.

Leading atomic scientists like Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold Urey, strongly urged commutation of the death sentence in letters to President Truman. Both noted that Greenglass' story was "less believable" than that of Ethel and Julius who have maintained their innocence from the death cell up to this moment.

Last week Utah Supreme Court Justice James Wolfe in a personal letter to President Eisenhower urged clemency on the ground that the case against the Rosenbergs rested on "shaky foundations."

Informed of Eisenhower's decision, Sen. Taft expressed his wholehearted agreement.

It was expected that peoples organizations which had roused millions to the truth in this case would again go to the nation for new expressions of protest and for a new look at the entire case. In the death house at Sing Sing, Ethel and Julius continued to affirm their innocence and their trust in the people of the world.

Dulles Trip

(Continued from Page 4)

on a Saar settlement and on certain revisions of the treaty.

The Belgian government said it would wait to study the revisions submitted by the French.

The Netherlands government said it wanted to ponder the question a little longer.

The West German government said it was eager to ratify the treaty, but a move by Chancellor Adenauer to liquidate so-called "splinter parties" and tighten his control was defeated in the upper house of the Bonn Parliament. Speedy ratification would not be so speedy.

The British said they were very much for the treaty and all that sort of thing, but they simply wouldn't participate in it.

Certain of the governments hinted that more U. S. "aid" was needed to enable them to carry on.

DULLES, feeling his oats, told them all that they would have until the April 23 meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to speed the ratification of the EDC treaty. Stassen stood by brandishing his check-book.

It used to be powerfully convincing argumentation, that check-book, but in his report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, John Foster Dulles was forced to say that it might be necessary for the United States government to review its policies in Western Europe.

The Dulles mission had, so far, not produced lasting results.

Labor Girds for T-H Fight

(Continued from Page 2)

but once they were ended, the Council issued a call to its unions to press for wage raises.

CIO President Walter Reuther had demanded the end of wage controls. This was seen as preparation for pending major contract negotiations in key CIO industries—auto, March 1; textile March 15; woodworkers, April 1; electrical, March 15; rubber, telephone are negotiating now, and steel in June. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers on Tuesday announced demands for a 15-cent hourly raise and other improvements in the men's clothing, shirt and cotton garment industries.

Both organizations pointing to the need for future price controls if prices should zoom and both scored any effort to weaken federal rent controls.

THE AFL Council, acting on the basis of a report of its research director, Boris Shishkin, declared there is an "ominous disparity" between the annual rise in the productivity of labor and the advance in real wages. Unless consumer buying power advances to enable the people to purchase the increased output a major depression will break out in 1954 or 1955, it was declared.

Shishkin's report shows that productivity rose nearly twice as fast since 1949 as the claimed rise in real wages for the period—13.2 percent against 7 percent.

"If the present divergence between wages and productivity continues for another year or two," said AFL President George Meany in his comment on the report, "it will mean that we will produce far more than we can consume. That puts us right back to where we were in 1929 when the bubble burst."

THE MOST IMMEDIATE issue facing AFL and CIO, however, were the Congressional hearings on T-H amendments, with the Senate hearings due to begin March 1.

Main focus of the anti-labor force in Congress was the NAM-backed proposal for outlawing industry-wide collective bargaining. This would turn the clock back a generation in labor relations. It would bar unions from negotiating with more than one company at a time in any industry. It would cripple the right to establish industry-wide labor standards. It would force a union into rear-guard action against one company at a time while all the employers in one industry could join against the union.

Every section of labor and many in Congress were clearly against this proposal. The AFL Council drew up its own program of amendments, while the CIO Board issued its analysis of Taft's amendments.

The AFL program was not made public but it was reported to include the following points:

- Elimination of the non-Communist affidavits.
- Ending the 80-day injunction against strikes affecting the "nation's welfare."
- Removing the ban on secondary boycotts where they are used to support a union conducting an economic strike.
- Exemption of workers in the building trades from union shop elections.
- Cancellation of the T-H provision that bars strikers who have been replaced by scabs from taking part in collective bargaining elections.

The CIO issued no program but its position was outlined in its analysis of Taft's amendments. It opposed non-Communist affidavits altogether, ridiculing Taft's proposal to have the affidavits include employers; urged the end of the injunction provision and for restoring the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act; blasted Taft's "employer free speech" amendment which would give bosses a complete free hand to intimidate workers in NLRB elections. The rest of its program clearly duplicated the AFL's.

FURTHER THE COM-

ment of the United Mine Workers Journal of Feb. 1, as hearings were about to open:

"The situation with respect to T-H is further complicated by the continued division in the ranks of labor and by the compromising attitude of both AFL and CIO. The AFL, cozened by the selection of one of its own members of the cabinet, is moving rapidly toward the acceptance of slight amendment of some advantage to the building trades but which would leave the law's basic features untouched. The CIO is talking in a more militant vein but, too, has moved far down the appeasement road and appears willing to embrace amendments. Such a patchwork approach to the subject of T-H is right down Taft's alley and he lost no time introducing a handful of synthetic amendments which don't really change anything."

Labor Backs Bill To Restore NLRA

(Continued from Page 2)

Wagner Labor Relations Act.

"Working people object to the Taft-Hartley Act as a whole," Byrd told the House Committee. "They believe that the Taft-Hartley law was conceived in an atmosphere of recrimination, reaction and revenge, and born in a moment of weakness."

Son of a coal miner who lived in the West Virginia mining fields all his life, the junior Congressman from that state told the committee organized working men and women consider T-H a "slap in the face" and "they will never be satisfied until it has been fully purified by outright repeal."

BYRD SAID his observations in the mining fields revealed that miners were far better off when they negotiated their union contracts under the Wagner Act.

The Taft-Hartley Act, he pointed out, has not brought peace in the industrial areas. And he cited Department of Labor figures showing strikes have increased since the passage of T-H.

Byrd said the injunction feature of T-H "invests in the courts the means by which to prevent American laborers from exercising their natural rights and constitutional guarantees to collectively stop work peacefully and for a lawful purpose."

"When workers are compelled to work against their will by order of the government they are being subjected to involuntary servitude," Byrd declared. "That is slave labor and it is irreconcilable with the word freedom."

The House Committee on Tuesday heard Rep. Roy W. Wier (D-Minn) attack a bill (H.R. 2545) by Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D-Tex) which would ban industry-wide collective bargaining. Wier said the Lucas legislation would "take the labor movement back to the 1920's" and "destroy a lot of trade unions."

AT WEDNESDAY'S committee session Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-WVa) took sharp issue with an amendment by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) to compel employers as well as union leaders to sign non-Communist oaths.

"The inclusion of the non-Communist affidavit in the original Taft-Hartley Act placed a stigma of second class citizenship on 16 or 17 million labor union members," Bailey said. "Why extend the stigma to employers?"

Before the Education and Labor Committee now is a bill by Rep. Wier based on an amended version of the old Wagner Act.

Rep. Clayton A. Powell (D-NY) announced he, too, supported repeal of T-H and would offer a bill this week to take its place based on the old Wagner Act.

House hearings will continue Feb. 17. Senate hearings are scheduled to begin the last week in March.

BRONX TAKES LEAD AS NEW YORK OPENS SUB DRIVE

NEW YORKERS formally got into The Worker circulation campaign this week, with Bronxites jumping into an early lead.

The empire staters are shooting for 13,000 Worker subs, and 5,000 copies a week to be circulated through routes and other public sales. They also are going after 1,500 subs for the Daily Worker, and a thousand dailies circulated through routes and public sales.

If they hit their goals, and they're confident they can do it, they will jack up The Worker circulation in the state by nearly 40 percent, and Daily Worker circulation by about 20 percent.

THE BRONXITES opened up last Saturday at a 29th anniversary rally for The Worker, which was sponsored by the local Freedom of the Press Committee.

They came through with some 256 Worker subs which, added to what they had obtained earlier, gave them a total of 285, or nearly 15 percent of their goal of 2,000. They're weak on Daily Worker subs, though, with only four to date.

Queens readers, who set the pace for the country last year, came along with some 65 Worker subs and 19 for the Daily Worker as their first shot of this campaign. A few scattered ones had come in before, giving them a total of 115 Worker subs—or about 8 percent of their goal of 1,400; and 30 for the daily paper, or 10 per-

cent of their target of 300.

TWO MANHATTAN groups swung into early action—Chelseans, who came along with 25 subs, and Washington Heights-Inwood readers whose 34 subs brought them to 39 in the campaign thus far. Both these groups battled it out for county leadership last year.

Brooklynites expect to open in a big way Wednesday with a Worker anniversary affair at Premier Palace in Brownsville.

In the nation, the Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee, which took national honors among the state groups last year, was still up ahead early in the week, with 40 percent of its goal of 325 Worker subs in, and 54 percent of its Daily Worker goal of 100.

But neither in Connecticut nor in other states has the campaign as yet resulted in jacking up sales through bundle orders. This still remains the big problem of the campaign. It leads to the suspicion that so far it has been confined mainly to picking up renewals of expired subs, and has not seriously tackled bringing the paper to new readers.

ON THE SUB ASPECTS, Eastern Pennsylvanians came through with quite a few subs to bring The Worker total to 175, or nearly 30 percent of their goal of 600; and their Daily Worker total to 57, or nearly 29 percent of their goal of 200.

Recommended Reading for

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE, by Herbert Aptheker.....	\$6.00
NEGRO LIBERATION, by Harry Haywood.....	1.00
WE CHARGE GENOCIDE, by William Patterson.....	.50
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, by Foner	
Vol. I — The Early Years.....	4.00
Vol. II — The Pre-Civil War Decade.....	4.50
Vol. III — The Civil War (just published).....	4.00
IRON CITY, by Lloyd L. Brown.....	1.50
ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, by Herbert Aptheker.....	2.00
MARXISM AND THE NATIONAL QUESTION, by Joseph Stalin.....	1.50
THE RIGHT OF NATIONS TO SELF-DETERMINATION, by V. I. Lenin.....	.90
THE BATTLE FOR PEACE, by W.E.B. DuBois.....	1.00
LAUGHING TO KEEP FROM CRYING by Langston Hughes.....	2.75
TO BE FREE, by Herbert Aptheker.....	3.00
THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.....	2.50
BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, by W.E.B. DuBois.....	9.00

On Sale at the

WORKERS BOOKSHOP

50 E. 13 St. AL 4-4953 New York City

There's No Job Security For Pregnant Women

By BETTY FELDMAN

IT HAPPENS every day in the U.S.A. A woman worker (and her name is legion) is fired. She may be a good worker, have been on the job for years, never missed a day or come late. But all of a sudden she loses her job. The reason? She's going to have a baby. . . .

Not in a few weeks or even a couple of months, perhaps. It may not be for another six or seven months. But somehow the boss found out that Jennie or Bessie or Mary is pregnant—and out she goes. He doesn't want pregnant women on the job—and what's more he doesn't want her back after the baby is born: "Too many problems when women have young kids." And out she goes. There is no law to prevent the boss firing her, and no law, state or federal, to insure her getting her job back after childbirth. Unless she works in a union shop where the contract specifically provides for maternity leave, there is no job security for the pregnant woman worker.

AND SO, ALTHOUGH Bessie, as we call her, worked because she needed the money to buy food and pay rent and support other dependents, she now has no source of income. What's more, she has no way of paying for the baby that's on its way, to defray hospital and doctors bills or for nursing help during the first difficult weeks after birth, unless she and her husband have some money in the bank, or some kind of insurance, or their families can help them out.

The United States is the only highly-developed industrial country in the world that makes no provision for maternity aid to working women through some kind of national insurance plan. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor admits that this fact is a source of great surprise to visitors from other countries.

The only industry which provides any such benefits for its women employees is the railroad industry. Under the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act passed in 1946, weekly cash maternity benefits are paid annually to some 4,000 women workers employed by the railroads (mostly in clerical jobs), from the employer tax payable under the act (most of which goes for sickness benefits). Average benefits received by women under the maternity provisions in 1949-50 were \$33.75 per week for 16 weeks; the average sum received was \$540.

BUT IF SHE works in garment or textile or an electric shop or in an office, Bessie has no such help to fall back on. And she faces some strange dilemmas. It's bad enough if her boss fires her as soon as he hears she is pregnant. But if he doesn't find out there is no law to prevent her doing work that is too heavy for her or otherwise bad for her, and nothing to prevent her working much longer than she should, for her own sake and the baby's.

Six of our states prohibit the employment of women for periods before and after childbirth for periods ranging from 6 to 8 weeks. This would be a progressive measure if it were coupled with provision for nursing the woman during this period, and even so it indicates

some first glimmerings of social responsibility on the matter.

On the other hand almost half the states specifically disqualify a woman worker from collecting unemployment insurance during her pregnancy and of the four states which have disability insurance plans or cash compensation for disability from sickness, only the tiny state of Rhode Island permits a woman to draw such compensation during the period of pregnancy!

Suppose Bessie belongs to a union—will she be better off? Unfortunately too few unions have concerned themselves with the security and welfare of their child-bearing members, reflecting a deeply-rooted male supremacist disregard for women's problems, and basically, for the lives and welfare of all human beings. According to the Women's Bureau, only the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, (CIO), the Ladies Garment Workers (AFL) and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (independent) have national insurance plans which include maternity benefits. Of these the Hosiery plan is by far the best. A woman member draws up to 60 percent of her average earnings for a period of six weeks, as well as \$7 a day for hospitalization, and \$15 for delivery room charges. But the ACW pays only from \$25 to \$100 for obstetrical costs, and

the ILGWU benefits usually consist of a cash allowance of \$50!

The 1952 convention of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (independent) called on all levels of the union to fight for inclusion of pregnancy in welfare and insurance plans. There are other local unions which have excellent health and welfare plans which largely cover maternity costs, such as District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers and the Hotel Trades Councils, both in New York City.

These women workers of course also have the additional security of leaving their jobs when they are ready to, and of being able to return to them when their health permits. But by and large our women workers, in this respect as in so many others, have a rough time of it.

AND THEY PAY FOR IT, in the health of their children, and with their own. How many women go to work again too soon after childbirth, because of the urgent need for money? How many go without adequate post-natal care and medical check-ups, because they cannot afford either the time or money required, or both, and suffer for it later on. The long list of illnesses which afflict women workers in middle life, frequent-

ly date back to just such neglect and over-exertion.

The contrast between a society which demonstrates such brutal lack of concern for human life and its renewal, stands in striking contrast to the people's democracies and socialist states, whose watchword is the health and happiness of the individual human being—woman, man or child. In the Soviet Union maternity benefits are guaranteed to every working woman. Maternity care, like all medical care, is free, paid for by the vast insurance funds set aside from the wealth produced by, and for, the entire Soviet people. The law of the socialist state forbids a woman to work for a minimum period of eleven weeks extending during and after pregnancy. And during the time she does remain on her job, her factory or collective farm or other place of employment must transfer her to lighter work, and at her previous rate of pay.

The mother's job is of course guaranteed to her when she is ready to work again; so is care for the child, during working hours, in creches and day nurseries. The nursing mother is given time and facilities to enable her to nurse the child at the proper intervals during the course of the working day.

These safeguards were not diminished during the course of the devastating anti-fascist war, when Soviet land was overrun and maximum production was in order. On the contrary, such benefits were stepped up. And in the people's democracies, care of the mother and child has been part of the nation's program from the very first difficult days, with safeguards written into the basic law of the land.

A PARENT WRITES:

How to Bring Peace Question Into the PTA?

Dear Editor:

I want to ask a question to which I don't know an answer—and so far I don't know anyone who does. Maybe if some of your readers kicked it around we would come up with some ideas.

I belong to a fairly active PTA. Our school is an old one and there are plenty of issues on which a lot of the parents feel strongly—the condition of the building, the overcrowded classes, the neglect and mistreatment of the Puerto Rican students, and so on.

It isn't hard to tie these things up with the need for peace—to point out that we stand less chance of getting a new building while atom bombs come first, that the better teachers are being driven out of the profession by witchhunts, that the Puerto Rican children get in one form the contempt and prejudice which fall on the Korean people in another, and deadly guise—as napalm.

What is not easy is taking up the question of action to stop the war in Korea and bring about real peace worldwide. How to do this? Some of us are afraid to open our mouths about peace for fear we will cut ourselves off from those parents whose confidence we have won by our fight on day to day issues. If you do speak up, the other parents may agree, but they don't want to act because "It isn't a PTA issue" and they are afraid the UPA would crack down on any PTA that started peace activity.

Many of us progressive parents feel horribly guilty about what is happening in Korea, and yet we honestly don't know the answer when it comes to doing something about it in the particular organization in which we are active. This must be bothering lots of us. What to do about it?

PROGRESSIVE PARENT

needed for effective union purposes.

As for the concern of the New York State Crime Commission with the claimed loss of trade for the port of New York allegedly because of the pilfering and other rackets, that complaint would end. But there is a far more basic question involved. The Crime Commission's own study showed that New York's loss of trade is duplicated by most other eastern ports.

The real question is why the decline of foreign trade for the country as a whole? With their very livelihood depending on this question the longshoremen should see that the basic reason for the loss is in a U. S. foreign policy that has divided the world into two camps, with a virtual ban on trade with a third of the world's population—the USSR and New Democracies—that offer the greatest possibilities of trade. The longshoremen obviously have a direct economic stake in peace and lifting of trade barriers against Eastern Europe and China.

The program outlined above to clean up the waterfront is not simply the product of this writer's mind. It stems from conditions already in force in many U. S. ports. The PROOF of the practical results, and hence the refutation of such schemes as police licensing for dockers or state operated hiring halls, is there for all to see. They prove that the best guarantee for a clean waterfront is a democratic union of the waterfront workers.

A PROGRAM FOR LONGSHOREMEN

(Continued from Page 3)

for a decade or more as in most of the New York locals. Salaries and expenses for officers would be put on a normal basis—not much above what longshoremen earn. Every local would be required to keep financial books and bank accounts, and have them audited regularly.

A democratized ILA would declare every form of racketeering or chiseling into workers' pay, or sidelines for officers such as ownership in stevedoring or loading companies, as illegal, punishable by expulsion from the union.

THE LONGSHOREMEN would serve notice on the shipowners that the first point on the agenda of the cleansed and democratized union is PARITY with the West Coast. Even with the new increase of 17 cents an hour, would still be far below the West Coast. The term "parity" should cover everything to bring ANNUAL earnings and other conditions in line with the West Coast. Among these are:

- The 30-hour week, with overtime after six hours a day, and a maximum of nine hours in one shift so no one hogs the work.

- No short gangs or any form of finagling that cuts work for the dockers.

- A sling-load limit, like the West's, of 2,100 pounds and a curb on various speedup schemes.

- Expansion of the "penalty rate" list to include the 30 different kinds of hazardous and dirty cargo covered in the West Coast contract, as contrasted with the ILA's present list of only seven.

HAND-IN-HAND with the above comes the pension and welfare fund section of the West Coast contract. This is no less important if annual earnings are to be brought to the \$5,200 a year they average, as compared with \$1,700 in New York. This section includes:

- Pension of \$100 a month.

social security, plus the medical and insurance plan of the union for life, free. This would encourage many dock workers who should retire, to do so. Very few are inclined to retire on Ryan's \$50 pension.

- Hospitalization and sick fund superior to the ILA's.

The retirement of a considerable number of longshoremen on pensions closer to something they could live on, would reduce the great oversupply of men and the sharp competition for work. That, and the 30-hour week, and related changes, would increase work and annual earnings per man.

THE RYAN FORCES, as one of their main weapons, have continually spread lies and confusion on conditions on the West Coast and the rotary hiring hall. They say, for example, that existing work gangs would be broken up and each individual would be on the hiring list. The truth is that West Coast hiring is rotated by GANGS and unattached individuals as extras. In fact, it is under the rotary system that work gangs stay as units.

The opponents of the hiring hall also assert that with so great an oversupply of longshoremen—43 percent earning less than \$500 in 1950—equal division of work would thin out earnings so no one could make a decent week's pay. The facts on the West Coast where in the past they also had an "oversupply" disprove this. The truth is that under the shapeup there is NO control of any sort on the inflow of people into the trade. But under a hiring hall (as is in operation in the NMU's hall in New York) the union registers the REGULAR longshoremen. Only when there is a shortage of regular men does the hiring hall open the rolls to more men.

Thus, there would be in effect a seniority principle that would eliminate a substantial number of the 43 percent under \$500, many of whom shape up only for a few days a week, and who do not de-

pend primarily on the industry for a living.

The above may seem like a dream to a New York longshoreman today, less than 30 percent of whom earns \$53 a week or more. But it is time to say that an East Coast longshoreman deserves and must get what his West Coast brothers get. The shipowners cannot have a serious argument against this, because the West Coast shipping business is at least as profitable as the East Coast's.

IT NEED hardly be added here that under a democratic ILA administration the union would for the first time put into effect a true civil rights program. Competition between Black and White would end and give way to cooperation and unity under rotary hiring. The policy of Jimcrow locals and lily-white gangs would be ended along the entire eastern and gulf coasts. There would be no room for situations like that of Brooklyn's all-Negro Local 968 whose members have been squeezed out of the few work opportunities they had.

Negro longshoremen would not be victims of the assorted "kick-back clubs" operating out of basements or corners in their communities, like those vividly described by a rank and file Negro longshoreman before the Crime Commission.

Negroes would be encouraged to take leadership in the union, not squeezed out, as they are in many sections of the union today. In fact, the whole system of dividing the waterfront into Italian, Irish, Yugoslav or other nationality docks or ILA locals would be eliminated.

THE WORKERS may decide, as often suggested, to amalgamate the 40-odd locals in the port into several large regional organizations with an effective rank and file steward system. As the members of the ILA know, the numerous tiny locals in the ILA based on crafts and territory, are often used to serve the racketeering interests of the big and little dictators over them, then the forms

East Siders Heartened That Appeal Is Planned

By LESTER RODNEY

A one-hour sampling of the opinion of lower east siders in Rutgers Square Park yesterday afternoon found not one person who thought Ethel and Julius Rosenberg should die. They were men and women of various ages standing in or passing through the cement park opposite the Jewish Daily Forward building. It was a wet afternoon and the benches were damp, with few people sitting. The reporter told them where he was from, showed them the big headline in the Daily Worker, "MERCY PLEA REJECTED," and asked their opinion of President Eisenhower's rejection of the appeal for clemency.

One of two middle aged women passing through said yes, she would like to say something. "I suggest prison for life is enough punishment for them," she declared. "Please don't ask me my name, my son lives in the project, they have loyalty tests and what not, it's a shame... I'm a strict Democrat myself," she added as if to make it clear that she did not agree politically with my paper.

Her companion said, "I think they should stay in prison too and that's enough."

As I thanked them, the first woman reconsidered and added, "It doesn't have to be for life! Let it just be a prison term—like 10 years—enough."

A man leaning against the high wire grating watching youngsters shoot baskets despite the puddle of water took the Daily Worker from the reporter and read the story with interest. "So there's still some appeal," he said, "thought it was all over. My opinion? If

Truman is supposed to be better than Eisenhower he should have settled it so they wouldn't die instead of leaving it to Eisenhower. He should finish his job and be a man."

As we talked, several others, attracted by the conversation and the jutting down of notes, came over. I asked their opinion.

"It's the end now, what's the difference what my opinion is," said one gloomily. "Will it help if I say what I think?"

Another put in, "I gave a dollar, they were meeting in the rain. That's some president we got. He doesn't even care what Einstein says. Would there be any atom-bomb without Einstein?"

Ben Gurion

(Continued from Page 4) the U. S. loan agreement in February, 1952, by which the Ben Gurion government pledged participation in anti-Soviet war plans.

Israel's signing of the Truman Point Four agreement and the "Friendship, Trade and Shipping Pact" which further chained the country to the U. S. State Department.

The statement by the British Labor Government—Under-Secretary of State for War Woodrow Wyatt in March, 1952, that there are "tentative arrangements for the use of Israeli facilities in time of war." And of former U. S. Ambassador James MacDonald's declaration in London in March, 1952, that it would be possible to bomb Soviet oil-fields from the Lydda airbase in Israel.

The request of Abba Eban for military aid from the U. S. and the American Zionist Council's application to the U. S. Congress for such aid.

Yesterday, United Press reported that Abba Eban conferred with Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and renewed Israel's request

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1) East Coast cities who hurried to New York immediately upon receiving the shocking news of Eisenhower's brutal action.

The Committee urged that thousands of Americans of good will, regardless of their views on the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs, to come to Washington to help launch the new save-the-Rosenbergs vigil.

The train for the Washington Vigil will leave New York Saturday morning at 8:20 o'clock from Pennsylvania Station. Round trip tickets are \$12, and are available at the Committee offices 1050 Sixth Ave. Returning, the train will leave Washington at 5:55 p.m. Saturday.

The headquarters of the new vigil will be the Inspiration House, 1867 Kalamazoo Road, N. W., Co-5-0302, Washington, D. C.

The Committee noted that though Rosenbergs were a few hours away from death several weeks ago, world opinion saved them. The Committee emphasizes that similar protests and pleas on a vast scale can change the situation even at this late hour as the U. S. Supreme Court will get final pleas from the defense.

"We believe" said the Committee, "that the Rosenbergs can still obtain presidential clemency providing millions of our fellow citizens reiterate their sentiments by conveying by telephone, wire and letter, a plea for reconsideration by President Eisenhower."

"We urge that many churches, labor unions, and civic-minded organizations do likewise, and further that they send delegations to express their profound convictions to the President in person. In doing so, they will be upholding the highest humanitarian traditions of our democracy."

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, issued a statement in which he said he would carry the fight for a writ of certiorari and a new trial to the U. S. Supreme Court. "I am going to keep fighting right up to the end," he said. He said he would ask for a stay of execution in the Circuit Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court pending a review of the case.

The Rosenbergs, two Jewish parents of the Lower New York East Side, with two children, Michael, 9, and Bobby, 6, would be the first Americans ever to be executed in the history of the United States in peacetime for alleged espionage.

Their sentence contrasts with the non-death penalty handed down to known war criminals who murdered helpless Americans, and with others who actually trafficked and worked with the enemies of the U. S. A. during the war.

In his brutal verdict, Eisenhower merely repeated what has now become notorious throughout the civilized world as "the Kaufman thesis." This is the theory that the Rosenbergs—against whom there was not one single item of evidence during the entire trial—stole an "atomic secret" and "gave it to the Russians" and that this helped bring on the Korean war in which 25,000 Americans have thus far died.

Actually, the government could not produce a single piece of evidence to show that the Rosenbergs had ever committed any espionage of any kind, that they had ever met with any "Russians" or that they had ever transmitted any information of any kind whatsoever.

Informed of Eisenhower's decision, Sen. Taft expressed his wholehearted agreement.

Urey's Letter

(Continued from Page 6) had the advantage of listening to them directly.

"However, accepting the verdict as correct, I am amazed and completely outraged by the unequal punishment which has been given. For the same crime Ruth Green-

glass is never brought to trial though she admitted her guilt under oath; David Greenglass gets 15 years imprisonment; Morton Sobell and Harry Gold got 30 years imprisonment; and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg get death. Only the last two took the witness stand and maintained that they are innocent, and they were convicted on testimony which I do not believe is conclusive beyond a reasonable doubt. If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain. There is the consideration that helping the prosecution justifies lower sentences, but in spite of this I find the disparity of sentences most unjust.

"We are engaged in a cold war in which the loyalty and approval of the good people of the world are important objectives. I believe the Rosenbergs are or have been Communists or very sympathetic to Communist ideas. I regard such people as unreliable generally, but I do not believe in punishing people unless they commit crimes. Would it not be embarrassing in this general situation if after execution of the Rosenbergs it could be shown that the United States had executed two innocent people and let the guilty one go free. And, of course, somewhere there is a representative of the USSR, probably Yakovlev, who knows the answer with certainty.

"I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

"Very sincerely yours,
HAROLD C. UREY."

Dulles Trip

(Continued from Page 4) on a Saar settlement and on certain revisions of the treaty.

The Belgian government said it would wait to study the revisions submitted by the French.

The Netherlands government said it wanted to ponder the question a little longer.

The West German government said it was eager to ratify the treaty, but a move by Chancellor Adenauer to liquidate so-called "splinter parties" and tighten his control was defeated in the upper house of the Bonn Parliament. Speedy ratification would not be so speedy.

The British said they were very much for the treaty and all that sort of thing, but they simply wouldn't participate in it.

Certain of the governments hinted that more U. S. "aid" was needed to enable them to carry on.

DULLES, feeling his oats, told them all that they would have until the April 23 meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to speed the ratification of the EDC treaty. Stassen stood by brandishing his check-book.

It used to be powerfully convincing argumentation, that check-book, but in his report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, John Foster Dulles was forced to say that it might be necessary for the United States government to review its policies in Western Europe.

The Dulles mission had, so far, not produced heroic results.

ARMY SECRETARY

Army Secretary T. B. Stevens was board chairman of the giant textile firm of J. P. Stevens & Co. He was also a director or officer of 15 other major corporations, among them General Electric, General Foods, Owens-Corning-Fiberglass Corp., Federal Reserve Bank of New York and American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

TALBOTT'S \$\$\$ TIES

Harold E. Talbott, nominated as air force secretary, is an aircraft industrialist and a director of 10 other corporations, including Chrysler Corp., Standard Cap & Seal Corp., Electric AutoLite Co., Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. and Commercial National Bank & Trust Co.

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CLOCK-RADIO, all wood cabinet with slumber switch. Reg. \$39 value. Special \$25.95. Standard Brands Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) CR 3-7819, 30-minute free parking.

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ATTRACTIVE RUGS, \$12. New and Used; also large stock, carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1968 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 187th St.).

(Pamphlets)

WHAT does 1953 mean in terms of more steaks on the table, more chops, more butter, more bread, more houses? Find out in ALEXEI LOOSE AHEAD. The Fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan, 25 cents per copy, 5 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Feb. 12, at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$50 weekly. Don't write for information, come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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TENANTS' MILITANT FIGHT GETTING SOME RESULTS

GOP Split on Rent Decontrol Tactics

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY
GROWING PUBLIC resistance to rent decontrol is causing dismay and some signs of retreat on the part of the Republican high command.

A tenants vigil established last week was the first of several actions expected in the people's counter-attack to the landlord offensive which reached its climax at the Feb. 3 rent hearings here.

GOP members of the State Temporary Commission to Study Rents admitted that tenant pressure is mounting every day. Gov Dewey has been deluged with letters and telegrams denouncing impending decontrol legislation. Commission chairman D. Mallory Stephens who had anticipated several specific landlord recommendations to the Legislature by this time has been forced to hold off as cracks within the GOP appeared.

The peril is, of course, far from over. But one revealing sign that an aroused people is showing its strength is a report of dissension between Dewey and Stephens on decontrol tactics.

THE GOVERNOR was embarrassed by the exposure of the Commission's crude favoritism to landlords which Stephens revealed at the Feb. 3 real estate jamboree. The scheduled rent hearings, at which tenants were virtually barred and gagged, created such unfavorable comment that Dewey is reported to have criticized his appointee to the Commission.

Stephens, former chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, a partner in the City Title Co., a big realty insurance and mortgage-holding company, has been demanding immediate breakthroughs on all control features of the current law.

Dewey wants a cautious approach aimed at maintaining GOP demography as "protectors" of tenants until after the New York City mayoralty election next November and the gubernatorial campaign in 1954.

Both are agreed on basic de-

control measures but the governor, who promised in his Jan. 7 legislative assurances that tenants will not be subjected to unjustifiable rent increases, insists on better camouflage than Stephens is giving.

THIS SCHISM in hitherto solid GOP ranks has resulted in a few changes in decontrol tactics.

The Rent Commission has withdrawn its proposal for full decontrol in New York State, proposing instead that each locality decide for itself whether to continue rent ceilings.

In addition, the recommendation will include a provision that public hearings be held before such localities enact decontrol measures.

New York City, according to reports, would be covered by rent controls until June 30, 1955. Some observers believe that the present law, expiring next June, will also be extended for another two years throughout the state, with the special proviso for individual community decontrols where local boards or legislatures so vote.

Other proposals expected from

the rent commission would decontrol vacant and so-called "luxury" apartments. No agreement has been reached on the landlord demands for a flat 20 percent increase or the other gouge suggestion—to pass on all operating costs to tenants.

Some Commission members are urging realty interests to approve the latter recommendation instead of the 20 percent increase on the grounds that "it's a bigger increase in the long run" and doesn't expose the spiral so openly.

THE IMPENDING decontrol bills will give landlords a bonanza through an "equalization" clause. This would force tenants, under threat of immediate eviction without recourse to Commission hearings or court appeal, to give the landlords the two "voluntary" increases demanded of them since June, 1947.

Since these "voluntary" increases, in every case, amount to 15 percent at a minimum, such tenants would be forced to submit to 30 percent or more rent gouges.

BRONX TAKES LEAD AS NEW YORK OPENS SUB DRIVE

NEW YORKERS formally got into The Worker circulation campaign this week, with Bronxites jumping into an early lead.

The empire staters are shooting for 13,000 Worker subs, and 5,000 copies a week to be circulated through routes and other public sales. They also are going after 1,500 subs for the Daily Worker, and a thousand dailies circulated through routes and public sales.

If they hit their goals, and they're confident they can do it, they will jack up The Worker circulation in the state by nearly 40 percent, and Daily Worker circulation by about 20 percent.

THE BRONXITES opened up last Saturday at a 29th anniversary

rally for The Worker, which was sponsored by the local Freedom of the Press Committee.

They came through with some 256 Worker subs which, added to what they had obtained earlier, gave them a total of 285, or nearly 15 percent of their goal of 2,000. They're weak on Daily Worker subs, though, with only four to date.

Queens readers, who set the pace for the country last year, came along with some 85 Worker subs and 19 for the Daily Worker as their first shot of this campaign. A few scattered ones had come in before, giving them a total of 115 Worker subs—or about 8 percent of their goal of 1,400; and 30 for the daily paper, or 10 percent of their target of 300.

TWO MANHATTAN groups swung into early action—Chelsea, who came along with 25 subs, and Washington Heights-Inwood readers whose 34 subs brought them to 39 in the campaign thus far. Both these groups battled it out for county leadership last year.

Brooklynites expect to open in a big way Wednesday with a Worker anniversary affair at Premier Palace in Brownsville.

In the nation, the Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee, which took national honors among the state groups last year, was still up ahead early in the week, with 40 percent of its goal of 325 Worker subs in, and 54 percent of its Daily Worker goal of 100.

But neither in Connecticut nor in other states has the campaign as yet resulted in jacking up sales through bundle orders. This still remains the big problem of the campaign. It leads to the suspicion that so far it has been confined mainly to picking up renewals of expired subs, and has not seriously tackled bringing the paper to new readers.

ON THE SUB ASPECTS, Eastern Pennsylvanians came through with quite a few subs to bring The Worker total to 175, or nearly 30 percent of their goal of 600; and their Daily Worker total to 57, or nearly 29 percent of their goal of 200.

LOW WAGE

Half of all non-white women workers in the U. S. received less than \$654 in wage or salary income in 1949. Median income of white women workers that year was \$1,015.

WARN DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING MUST END

ALBANY
A WARNING that unless housing discrimination against Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minorities were smashed quickly "racial tensions may erupt into violence and physical strife" highlighted an all-day conference on discrimination in housing here Tuesday.

The parley attracted more than 150 Negro and white representatives from 30 labor, civic, church and educational organizations throughout the state.

They heard a report from Algernon Black, chairman of the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, which charged that bigotry and segregation in public and private housing "is the worst in 10 years." Black declared that the "unsafe and segregated slums" in New York City is a "pattern spreading rapidly in upstate urban areas."

Though delegates supported the Metcalf-Jack bill which would establish a state commission to study housing bias and recommend adequate legislation, many reflected growing impatience with long-range surveys which "only bottle up the issue" and sidetrack immediate official action.

Sen. Joseph R. Marco, Manhattan Democrat, told The Worker that "there are enough bills in both houses to do the job now if the powers that be and the realty interests really were doing something about ending discrimination instead of playing to the headlines."

"Housing is now the state and nation's No. 1 domestic crisis," he

asserted, "and until we face up to the evil and horror of rampant shortages, segregation and ghetto-slums we are helping to commit mayhem and tragedy against racial minorities."

Representatives from New York City and other large tenant districts cited the discriminatory violence against Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews and other national groups. Landlords profit from racism, it was pointed out.

WHAT'S ON SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Southener" directed by Jean Renoir. ("The River"). Poetry and realism are magnificently blended. National Board of Review. . . . Three showings. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

TONIGHT IN THE NIGHT for the biggest and most wonderful time at the second annual "Freedom Follies" at the Jefferson School with 2 live bands, star entertainment, 3 floors of fun on 6th Ave. Feb. 14 at 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Just about everyone will be there, including teachers, students and friends, so don't you forget to come.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Southener" directed by Jean Renoir. ("The River"). Poetry and realism are magnificently blended. National Board of Review. . . . Three showings. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

A LITERARY SOCIAL Sunday, 2 p.m. "Writing Out Loud." Hear talented writers from our workshops read their exciting New York Stories by Joel Ross and Julia Young. Poetry by Dolly Wister; audience discussion with leading writer as moderator; followed by a social hour and free refreshments. Cont. \$50 at new ASP home, 33 W. 44th St.

SUNDAY FORUM presents in celebration of Negro History Week a film and a forum, "Negro Liberation and the Land Question" with speakers: Sam Henry, pres. of Brotherhood of Sharecroppers, Tenant Farmers and Farm Laborers, and Victor Perlo, author and teacher. Film: "Letter to a Georgia Mother" on Sunday, Feb. 15 at 2:15 p.m. Refreshments. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1 (\$50 for students).

KOSCIUSKO-LINCOLN-DOUGLASS School Celebration Premiere of Film "Warsaw." You have to see "Warsaw" to believe it. Also Leo Krzycki, an able servant of Labor. Victoria Garvin, prominent Negro Leader, Sun., Feb. 15, 2:45 p.m. Stuyvesant Casino, 140 2nd Ave. All welcome. Donation 50c.

CREATIVE ARTS STUDIO of Theater and Dance presents a Festival Saluting Negro History Week and Brotherhood. Dancing Calypso and Folk Entertainment featuring Al Wood and others. Sat., Feb. 14, 1953 at 8:30 p.m., 220 E. 14th St. N.Y.C. Donation \$1. Ladies free before 10 o'clock.

BRONX CULTURAL EVENING to Celebrate Negro History Week, Sunday evening, Feb. 15, 8:15 p.m. At Hunts Point Palace, Rm. 22-953 So. Blvd., Bronx. Sponsored by Carver Bookshop, 1301 Boston Rd., Rm. 4, Sub. 48c.

Brooklyn

DR. B. LEEKER will speak on "Fear, Hate and Love" Sunday, Feb. 15 at 2:30 p.m. at 2300 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn, N.Y. Ausp. Emma Lazarus Chapter.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK Celebration with John Elmore, executive secretary, Brooklyn Negro Labor Council, Bob Carey, singer and guitarist and a surprise guest. Gillof Club, ALP, 1003 Pitkin Ave. Brooklyn. Social. Contr. 50c.

Coming

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18—Another "Little Contest" (mid-week series) featuring Hope Faye and Leo Fine in a program of song and satire followed by informal social. At Club Cinema, 430 6th Ave. (9th St.) Sub. \$1.25 at 8:30 p.m.

YOUNG JEWISH FOLK SINGERS—Second annual concert, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 130 Lafayette St. Saturday eve, March 14, 8:30 p.m. Soloists, Leon Bibb, Martha Schlamme, Ben Flitkin. Program: "Song of the Forest," Shostakovich; Ballet for Americans, Robinson, Nishin, Schallier and songs of many lands. Tickets available at 120 2nd Ave. and Jewish Music Alliance office, 1 Union Sq. West.

Kosciuszko Lincoln Douglas Celebration

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Victor Garvin, prominent Negro Leader
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